Sunday Edition

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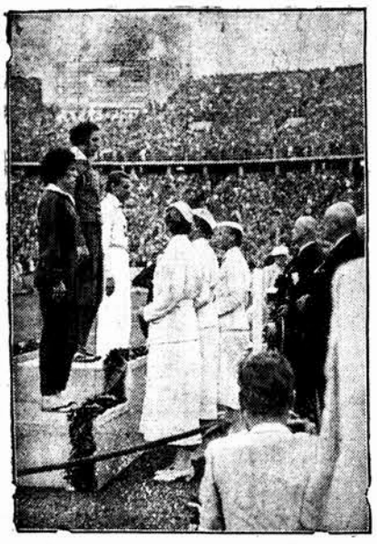
ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ROMANCE IN A FISH BOWL

—K. Dinkar Rao.

Moscow crowds demonstrate sympathy with Spanish Reds. To the right is a section of the crowd beneath a huge portrait of Stalin.

Throng of "Hunger-Marchers" besiege Pennsylvania Senate to demand that legislators "Stop playing politics with human misery."



The Women Olympic winners in the 100 metres: Left to right: Stella Walasiewiez, Poland (Silver Medal); Helen Stephens, U.S.A., (Gold Medal); and Kaethe Krauss, Germany (Bronz Medal.)

German Sergeant Schwarzmann who won Olympic gold medal for horizontal bar feats.

"POT-FRUIT SURPRISE"
A grafted Rumania Mango plant cultivated in Kumbakonam, showing surprisingly quick yield of five mangoes in a flower-pot. (Photo by S. N. Chari).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 30, 1936.

Love In The African Desert

(II)—Arab Men And European Women

By ROSITA FORBES
(The Celebrated Explorer And Novelist)

The Sheikh who captures a European maiden under the noses of her singularly incompetent relatives—and, flinging her across his saddle, gallops into a Hollywood desert full of all modern comforts but, apparently, immune from motors, planes, or tourists—exists only on the movies, though Thomas Cook and such like have benefited enormously from the invention of such an attraction!

Every year, bevies of optimistic spinsters leave their provincial cities, where nothing exciting ever happens, and make what is little less than a pilgrimage to the edge of a desert which they are convinced bristles with amorous possibilities.

Naturally the particular edge to which they are lured by the luxuries advertised—"h & c. in all bedrooms: First rate cuisine: expeditions arranged"—is carefully swept and garnished before their arrival. Every possible and impossible blend of local colour is ladled out for their benefit and, if they are insistent, the best-looking dragoman, who probably hasn't a drop of Arab blood in his veins, will play up to his conception of the "sheek" as interpreted by Hitchens and Mrs. Bull, whom he has doubtless read in the original. The result, plus moonlight, scarlet hibiscus and a reed pipe, may be as glamorous as Ali Baba at Drury Lane, but it is not Arab!

The Hard Reality

The Sheikh of reality is an elderly greybeard who has succeeded to his responsible position on the death of a father as dignified as himself, or been elected to it after years of service to the tribe. He resembles a patriarchal Abraham, lord of many flocks and herds and father of many children, rather than a Rudolph Valentino. He has lived a hard life with a minimum of food and leisure, at the mercy of the elements and of raiding parties so he is old before his time, thin and wiry as the gazelle he hunts, suspicious as the jackal and intolerant of anything he doesn't understand—in which may be included the indecency and ugliness of foreign women! For, to the Arab, anything feminine should be soft, small and frail, with generous curves slipping over bosom and hip, each one fuller than the last.

"My love hath cheeks like smooth goats' butter," sings a desert poet, "her chin is like a ball in a cup and her hips are so heavy that she sways between them like a flower!"

The Arab beauty has long, black hair, sleek as silk, and neither she nor her lord can understand the shingle. "Allah has disgraced you!" is her horrified exclamation when faced with this madness of the West: "Hide your head or you will never get a husband!"

To the desert Arab, the European is utterly devoid of charm. "There is no mystery about her. She shows not only her thoughts, but her bones!" remarked the Emir of Trans-Jordan, referring to the anatomical specimens considered beautiful in London.

Europe bants and the East stuffs! Here, in six words, is the essential difference. For a month the desert fiance remains motionless in the corner of the women's tent, in order that she may acquire still ampler curves with which to delight her future husband. She is steeped in oil to make her smooth and shiny and, to tell the truth, she probably smells just as strongly as the Sheikh who is to be her mate and who sees water far too rarely to waste it on washing!

For these reasons the lot of the European foolish enough to fall in love with the genuine article in Sheikhs, at a distance, presumably would be remarkably unpleasant.

The desert is no place for the average European. Her youth would disappear within the first year, for she would have to live on strong-smelling goats' cheese, sour milk and rice tinctured with sand with occasional mutton to celebrate tribal festivals. She would have to bear a child every year and do all the work of tent and field in addition.

Monotony Of Desert Life

When an Arab marries, he guarantees to protect his wife from all that the Western girl desires—change, excitement and flirtation—in return for which he exacts unremitting service. Lady Hester Stanhope cooked the dinner and washed the feet of her Bedouin husband, brought him his pipe and his weapons, looked after his sick lambs and foals. In fact, she lived the hard, prosaic life of the desert woman, whose nightly toilet consists in unwinding the cotton wrap which during the day has sheltered her head from the sun, and rolling it round her feet to protect them from the frost.

Very few western women could endure the monotony of desert life. There is nothing whatsoever to do between dawn and sunset except cook, mend and doctor the sick. After a few weeks or months, according to the rapidity with which the blood thins as a result of exposure and inadequate nourishment, the sun becomes a personal and particularly vindictive enemy, striking between the unprotected shoulder-blades with the force of an actual blow! The Arab woman tries to shield herself by piling one garment on top of another and the sheer weight of material would break the spirit of the average European! The Hollywood beauty defies the unnaturally clean "Sheek" until the last reel but the victim of a real one would be sufficiently humbled after the first week by the drag of the draperies on her head, which, by the way, she would certainly not be able to carry upright.

In the coast towns of North Africa, where the Arab blood is mixed with a dozen different strains, and where the resulting bastard has acquired most of our vices and retained none of his own virtues, there are numerous regular and irregular alliances. Latin women are to be found in the cafes, inns and shops of the native quarters, but there is much less difference between the sedentary Spaniard, Italian, or Basque and the Moor of the Southern Mediterranean coast than there is between the active Anglo-Saxon and the same North Africa. The blood of the Mediterranean basin is mixed and the thousands of Christian slaves, captured by pirates of the middle ages, contributed a strong European tincture to coastal Algeria and Tunisia.

Moorish Tradition

Spain is still steeped in Moorish tradition, relic of the 400 years of Islamic rule in Granada. The Castilian woman is accustomed to a life almost as secluded as the harem, for she never leaves her discreetly barred and shuttered house without an elderly companion, and receives no masculine

(Continued on page 51)

'Master Stripes' on the look out, at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

Rs. 10,000
New Competition
See Pages 28 and 29
OF THIS ISSUE

ONAM:

The National Festival Of Kerala

BY C. K. SUBRAMANIAM.

Onam! Onam! What a thrill it brings to the hearts of Keralites!

The whole of Kerala, from Gokarn in the North to Kanya Kumari (Cape Comorin) in the South, will pulsate with the festivities of Onam to-day. Keralites, in whichever part of the globe they may be, will celebrate this ancient festival with great enthusiasm and eclat, and it is difficult to conceive of a Keralite situated outside Kerala who will not yearn to be in the midst of his or her dear and near ones at home.

Onam is a typical national festival. It is difficult to find its like anywhere else in the World. Its popularity is not confined to the Hindus of Kerala only. It is a festival equally popular among all sections of the people, irrespective of caste or creed.

To-day, even the humblest Keralite will bedeck himself in the finest clothes and will have his belly-full, for is it not said that one should not miss his Onam even though he has to sell his "kanam" (landed property). There will be great rejoicing and hilarity everywhere. Large quantities of boiled bananas and "papat" together with the choicest festive food will be gulped down. Girls will sing and dance, and the boys will indulge in sports or in the display of feats of strength, or be engaged in friendly bouts,—and the whole air will ring with the sound of merriment, frolic and laughter. In short, Kerala, truly a wonderland of Nature, beaming with her floral and verdant pride, will present the appearance of a fairyland to-day, baffling all imagination.

What is it that lends this magic spell to Onam? Why is it so popular among all sections of the people? What is its message, and its significance to the people?

The Legend Of Mahabali

Briefly, the mythology connected with Onam is as follows, although there are more than one versions thereof in vogue:

In times gone by, it is stated, there flourished in Kerala a great and noble Ruler named Mahbali or Mahabali, of whose rule it is sung even to this day:

When Mahbali reigned in days of yore,
All were equal, all were one.
All were happy, all content:
There was plenty everywhere,
Thieves and vices there were none
When Mahabali reigned in days of yore.
Then the Ruler did not "rule",
But was people's humble friend;
People's weal his only care,
They were not his selfish tool,
When Mahabali reigned in days of yore.

Mahabali was so good and noble and his reign so benevolent that he soon became the overlord of the whole earth and the nether-world. Proud of his achievement, he directed his energies towards securing the sovereignty of "Indra-Lok" (the land of the gods), and with this end in view he embarked upon severe austerities. This "sacrilegious" desire of a mundane ruler, the gods wanted to frustrate, and so they waited upon Vishnu, the Lord of the Universe, with their petition.

The Lord disguised himself as Vamana (a dwarfish Brahmin) and on a particular sacrificial day presented himself before Mahabali and demanded three feet of land as reward for his blessings. This the innocent and pious Mahabali readily granted. With one foot the Lord measured the whole of the earth, and with the second, the rest of the Universe. There was no space left for the third foot.

For a moment Mahabali stood there stupefied, but the next moment he realised that it was the will of the Lord, and a ruse to quell his pride. In all humility he bowed before Vamana and said, "Pray, measure the third foot on my head." Vamana did so, and with it sent Mahabali crashing to the nether-world, but in doing so he granted Mahabali a boon, by which he was allowed to visit his kingdom once in a year.

And so, on Onam day Mahabali visits his people who loved him so dearly and all the gaiety, hilarity and festivity on that day is obviously to demonstrate to this august visitor that his people are still as happy as they were under his golden rule, although, alas, it will not be difficult to visualise what his feelings would be if he were allowed to visit his land on any other day.

The Golden Age Of Kerala

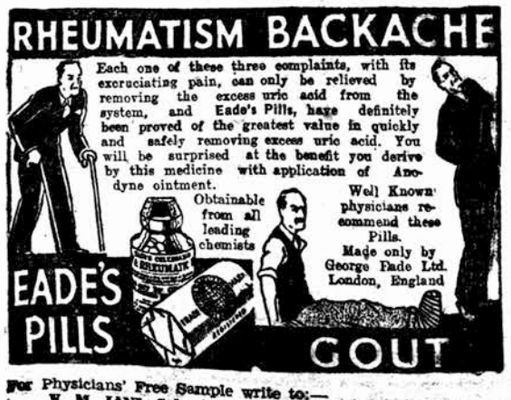
Apart from the mythological aspect of the festival, it can safely be assumed that in some remote past the whole of Kerala witnessed a most civilised and benevolent sway under the hegemony of Mahabali. The legends handed down from generation to generation, as also the popular folk-songs, all proclaim a state of things quite akin to a Golden Age having existed,—perhaps not unlike what is now-a-days considered to be the condition that would prevail in an ideal socialist State.

It can reasonably be argued that Mahabali's overthrow from power was probably a temporary phase and the result of some kind of political upheaval at some stage of his memorable regime, when probably he was banished from the land. Later, he probably succeeded in returning from exile, and the Festival of Onam was the sincere and voluntary expression of popular jubilation at his return to the land he loved.

There are in vogue in Kerala various interpretations of this ancient festival. Some hold that it is a celebration in commemoration of the "maha-bali" (Supreme Sacrifice) of Mahabali; others aver that it is a welcome accorded to the flowery Spring after the clattering rains of the monsoon and the chill wintry days; there are yet others who think that it is simply a relaxation of the people after months of laborious toil when there is general abundance in the land after the harvests. Whatever one's interpretation or beliefs might be, from the way in which the legends persist it may be safely inferred that there was a time when Kerala witnessed a memorable period of prosperity, contentment and happiness, the like of which had probably never been witnessed either before or after that particular age.

Onam to-day brings before the mind's eye the dim and flitting visions of the glory that was Kerala, and the pride and glory she will undoubtedly be in days to come.

Successful students who appeared for the final Diploma Examination of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School for Women conducted by Social Service League, with some members of the staff. In the centre of the front row is Miss Godavaribai Gokhale, a member of Indian Women's Fellowship of Service.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Gods Of Olympus

Mainly About Hockey

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL).

Some people, with little patience and less imagination, who want to make cricket interesting by enlarging the orbit of the target (by making the wickets larger than the standard size), never seem to make the same complaint about such swift, intensive, and thrilling affair like hockey. The mellowed enthusiasm of cricket, with its hours of pedestrian interest, relieved now and again by great moments, when life seems to be worth living, is of a different sort from the alert and enthusiastic concentration which hockey demands. The cricket enthusiast is always talking, he has time to talk, during the maidens, during the calm that is sandwiched between the end of one innings and the beginning of the other, during those long drawn-out periods when our friend the stone-waller refuses to hit. You can talk on Epictetus, on Coriolanus, on the price of potatoes, on stocks, and shares, funerals, till an over-boundary puts an end to your conversation. You have time to abuse, flatter, discuss the varied aspects of the batsman, his family affairs, his last century, his origin and the varied stages of his growth. On the Bombay stands, he is often addressed in second person singular, caressing expressions are in the air.

Hockey Is Co-operative

In hockey things are too earnest for luxurious and romantic criticism. You have no time for discussion, individualism is at a discount, it is a co-operative effort in which individuality is lost. He is not so obvious as in cricket: Of course, there are Bradmans, and there are Dhyan Chands, but these supermen are exceptions. For hours together forty thousand men look at one man on the cricket field, scoring two or three centuries, slaves to his slightest whims. It is a hero-worship of one man or at most of a pair, that delirious combination, which when it functions makes everything as joyful as the marriage bells. In hockey in spite of Dhyand Chand and his "ilk"—a word, by the way which purists advise us not to use —the eyes of the spectators are on all the twenty-two men, who are on the field. You not merely fix your eyes on Nisar who is bowling, and Hammond who is batting, but you let them roll from wing to wing You are following the ball which keep all the twenty-two men busy. It is watched by all the members of both the teams; in cricket, nine men in the pandal watch the progress of the game with a pathetic objectivity. God in his infinite mercy keeps all the twenty-two men busy in hockey. A sphere is assigned to each according to his capacity. He cannot poach in other realms where other powers of endurance, dodging, running are required. That fascinating person called the wing, with his inevitable corollary on the other side, being nearest to the spectators, is a coddled personality.

The word "Joey" still rings in our ears though a decade has past and much water has flowed under the bridges over Sabarmati, Narbada, and the Tapti. The great centre forward, half mercury, half Apollo, is too distant a person and too important for us lesser men on the stands. The full back, a muscular entity with chin and calves, is too great a man looming large in our imagination. One wonders if anybody has actually shaken hands or chummed with a full-back, or a centre-forward. There is no room for friendship, it is a story of complete abnegation.

Sweet And Bitter Sounds

Have you heard the sound of the goal, of the ball touching the plank? Is it sweet or bitter? Is it like a marriage bell or a death knell? It depends, of course, on where your interests lie. It has the same fatal sound as when the ball breaks from the off and shatters the wickets, leaving them in quaint positions. The sound produced has sometimes a musical quality, sometimes it seems to pain the chords of your heart, when your favourite batsman is bowled. That glorious thing called team spirit seems to be more in demand on the hockey field. To be selfish is to invite society's criticism, which is there and then bestowed either stuccato, or in passionate chorus, the parties standing, shouting, gesticulating, or just cursing under their breath. There is pleasure to see the forwards co-operating, the half-backs feeding the forwards. It seems that life is a well balanced affair, with these human wings, rendered doubly human by their consanguinity to the spectators. An ideal combination works almost instinctively and the understanding between different members of the team is so habitual as to appear natural. The ball seems to run from friend to friend. Of course, it loves to be more with the master, who has a way about him to take it through a maze of sticks and legs with a gentle tap here and a gentle tap there half on the turf, half in the air, and send it bouncing with a beautiful hit in the net. It has a way of not running away from great men, who are adepts in this interesting game. It runs together, with them and evades lesser men. A slight touch by the great man and it is beyond your reach running away with him to the charmed circle from where it is a glory to shoot.

We know that there are plagues on earth, malaria, headache, tooth-ache, bad cold, death, starvation, but there is always in every city a charmed circle from where you can shoot a goal and feel the happiest of mankind. Your chest and soul seem to expand, you feel like Napoleon after Austerlitz. Here is a world where things are foul or not foul. You can't play the dirty game, you may be a Carnerra, but the other fellow weighing seven stones can make rings round you. There is the goal, obviously, above board, as the punning genius near our elbow tells us. The goal posts are of standard size.

"The posts shall be two inches broad and not more than three inches in depth, and the posts and cross-bars shall have rectangular edges to the sides, facing the field of play."

There is a flavour of Justinian and Manu about it. You can't trifle with it as you can't trifle with God's laws. We are in a world, where we know where we are. With camaraderie and fellow-feeling, hard work, and good health, we'll surely reach the goal. O Ye Gods, of Olympus, your ways are wonderful.

Gestring, aged 13 years, who won the Olympic gold medal in acquatics, is seen here with Miss Rawls (silver medal) to right. The two hail from U. S. A.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR MOTORISTS

New Form Of Traffic Signal

LEIPZIG: (By Air Mail).

'Lighthouses' with illuminated glass walls on which are shown the distances to, and the directions for reaching, Berlin, Dresden and many other leading cities are the latest traffic facilities to be introduced at Leipzig. The signs have been so built that they can be seen for a considerable distance in the city and thus serve as guides. They are supplemented by other illuminated indicators at cross-roads, which indicate the nearest and clearest main roads through the city.

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AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS have been very useful to the distressed peasants of Siddapur Taluka in warding off and curing the fell disease of malaria. Even the poorest can use these tablets with effect and there is no necessity of milk, etc. to ward off the after effects of quinine.

Sd. R. R. DIWAKAR, Hon. Secry., Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, DHARWAR.

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

These TABLETS are more certain in their effect than quinine and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature. Available at all leading Chemists. Price Re. 1-0-0 per bottle of 100 tablets. V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

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AMIN'S ANTI-GONO SPECIFIC
an unrivalled and most efficacious remedy for Gonorrhoea.
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Babylon To Broadway

Development Of Outdoor Advertising

(For kind permission to reproduce the following article, appearing in "Oil-Power," we are indebted to Messrs. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Incorporated, who are proprietors of the journal).

It may seem hard to connect the flashing electric signs of Broadway to bricks made by the Babylonians 3000 years before Christ. Yet, logically, the two belong together. One marks the beginning of outdoor advertising. The other represents one of the latest phases of this advertising medium's development

The bricks are stamped with the first known examples of outdoor advertisements. The copy is simple—merely the name of the temple in which it was used and the name of the king who had the temple built. In modern advertising terms, these ancient kings ran institutional campaigns for themselves and their dynasties.

The Babylonian merchant also used outdoor advertising. He hung out symbols of his trade which identified the nature of his business and, in a sense, advertised it. And, although few Babylonians could read, inscriptions have been uncovered in Babylonia which have been interpreted as written advertisements of an ointment dealer, a scribe, and a shoemaker.

The Egyptian rulers went even further than the Babylonians in advertising themselves. They not only had their names inscribed on public buildings erected during their reigns—often they removed the names from fine buildings erected by their predecessors and substituted their own.

From Egypt, too, comes another interesting exhibit in the history of outdoor advertising—the famous Rosetta Stone which furnished the key to the translation of hieroglyphics. It is one of many basalt tablets erected by the Egyptian priesthood in 136 B.C., praising the ruler for remitting some taxes to the church. The tablet, inscribed in three languages, advertisers Ptolemy Epiphanes as the True Son of the Sun, the Father of the Moon, and the Keeper of the Happiness of Men.

The first advertisements which come within the modern meaning of the term were persuasive announcements painted on the walls of ancient Rome, Pompeii, and Herculaneum.

Outdoor advertising developed rapidly in the Roman Empire. The walls used were intelligently chosen, and there is evidence that the Romans knew something of advertising psychology. Baths were advertised as being patterned after those at Rome, and theatrical companies were 'fresh from Rome.'

In Pompeii walls have been found which contain a variety of painted announcements advertising theatrical performances, sports public baths, and gladiatorial contests. The translation of one of these reads as follows:—

The Troop of Gladiators of the Aedil will fight on the 31st of May.
There will be fights with Wild Animals and an awning to Keep Off the Sun.

With the Dark Ages, and the decline in the number of people who could read, outdoor advertising practically disappeared.

In the late centuries of the Dark Ages, the English taverns, like the Babylonian shops of centuries before, began to display identifying signs—coats of arms and other devices in colour. This movement grew, other shops eventually followed the lead of the taverns, and a few centuries later all London was covered with pictorial signs. It finally reached the point where everything from angels to comic scenes were pictured on the signs—with many duplications. Often representations of the shop's wares served as signs.

Eventually the signs grew to be so numerous and so large that they constituted a hazard. Accidents occurred and, in 1762, a government order banned the picturesque signs.

In 1740, a London clothing merchant sought permission to post his announcements alongside the city's official proclamations. As a result the city council established a fee for such announcements. This has been fixed as the approximate first beginning of outdoor posting of printed commercial advertisements By 1780 this practice had grown to the point where bill-posting was an occupation in England. Fifteen years later, lotteries authorized by Parliament used bill-posting extensively and greatly widened the practice.

NIGHT ATTACKS BY BILL-POSTERS.

Between 1830 and 1850 outdoor advertising enjoyed a real boom in England. Painters stencilled sidewalks and put huge letters on dead walls. Bill-posters descended on districts night and pastered trees, lamp-posts, private property—every conceivable spot—with bills.

These abuses brought government regulations, the establishment of "Advertising Stations", and eventually the concentration of the business in the hands of reputable individuals and firms. From this time outdoor advertising in England showed steady growth and improvement.

The evolution of outdoor advertising in the United States followed the English development almost step by step. In the 17th century, the pictorial shop sign began to appear in America. Then came a scattering posting of bills. And real outdoor advertising—promiscuous posting on walls trees and fences was done first, as in England, by lotteries. And at the beginning of the 19th century the patent medicine manufacturer introduced the painted advertisement on rock and fence.

By 1860, the patent medicines were using outdoor advertising so enthusiastically that rocks, barns, and fences all over the country were covered with huge painted letters. St. Jacob's Oil even painted a rock at Niagara Falls. Abuse to the scenery by a patent medicine known as "S T 1860X", brought the first legislative regulation of outdoor advertising in the late 1860's.

Shortly after this time responsible firms gained control of outdoor advertising and from then on this great advertising medium showed rapid development.

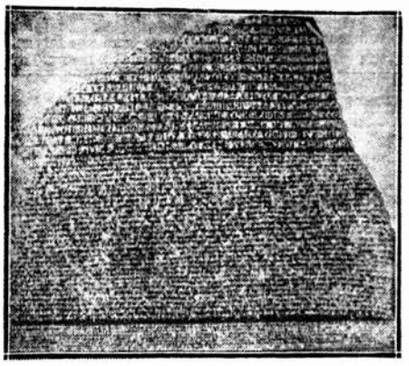
OLD EVILS NOW REMEDIED.

To-day, stands are graded according to desirability, space is sold in units to provide uniform coverage, and strict self-imposed rules, which forbid the erection of signs which mar the scenic beauty or which constitute highway hazards, are carefully observed by the leading companies. Studies of comparative attention values, of colours and designs have resulted in more effective display, and the quality of the art work which appears on the outdoor boards has improved immensely.

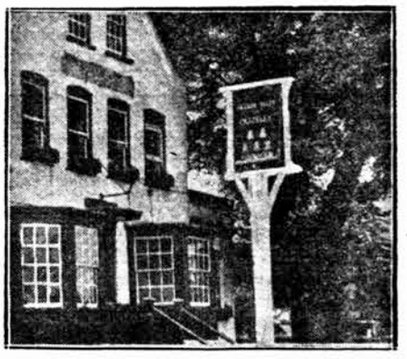
To the man on the street, one of the most interesting people connected with modern outdoor advertising is the painter who, high up on his scaffold, blocks in and paints faces and figures many times his own height.

While the portrait sign painter is an artist in his own right, he

(Continued on page 6)



The Rosetta Stone is covered with advertising in three languages.



A sign and a symbol still greet the English wayfarer.

Broadway at night—a panorama of light and movement.

HOMOEO BOOKS
JUST OUT
KNERR'S REPERTORY
Vol. I Rs. 20 Vol. II in Press
M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.,
84, Clive St., Calcutta.

Leisure For The Masses

International Congress Discusses Problem Of Most Beneficial Way Of Spending Spare Time

(From A Correspondent)

BERLIN.

The "International Congress for Leisure and Recreation" at Berlin reached its climax in the last days of July with the "Olympia Procession" which was 7 kilometres in length. This procession, in which huge crowds of people in national costumes took part, passed through the main streets of the town, which were magnificently decorated in honour of the occasion.

Judged outwardly at least, it can be said without fear of contradiction that when more than 40 nations meet together for the purpose of friendly discussion and for an exchange of experiences, the aim of an international congress has been achieved. Mr. G. T. Kirby, U.S.A., President of the International Advisory Committee of the International Congress, emphasized the fact that we are indebted to Germany for giving the peoples of the world an opportunity to meet for a free discussion of ideas at the International Congress for Leisure and Recreation, with a view to finding as far as possible a solution of the grave and difficult problem which forms the object of the Congress. Many people to-day, willingly or unwillingly, have a great deal of spare time at their disposal, and the question is how they should spend their leisure in a way which is both useful and pleasant. The only true democracy is indeed that of Sport, which recognises no weapons, no concessions, no colour and no social standing and where, more so even than in life itself, everyone starts off under the same conditions.

Ideals Have Become Reality

The International Olympic Committee, the International Sporting Union, and the National Olympic Committees of the individual countries do not merely spread the gospel of fairplay and the comradeship of sport by means of the Olympic Games and other national and international contests, but help the people to recognise that sporting competitions are one of the best means for gaining health, happiness and contentment. They give the masses an opportunity to go in for healthy games and recreation, which make all the difference between a happy life and a miserable existence. The nations to-day are not only anxious to procure work for the people and to improve the working conditions in the factories and on the land, but also to make work and leisure a joy.

England's sporting-grounds, Japan's social programme, Italy's policy of the youngest to the front, the national youth movement in the United States, and the attempts being made by nearly all the other nations have as their object, or should have as their object, not only the protection of the worker, but that of all classes. This applies equally to the manual worker and to the man who works with his head for his own maintenance or that of his family, or for his old age or his fellowmen, or for pure love of work, all according to the motto "one for all and all for one."

Mr. Kirby closed his remarks by saying that if these ideas are carried out, there will be joy of life and contentment of soul, and hatred, distrust and force will disappear. For the sake of such aims, is it not worthwhile holding an "International Congress for Leisure and Recreation"?

BABYLON TO BROADWAY

really enlarges the work of some other artist. He works from a finished sketch, complete in every detail, which has been ruled off into squares. Before the portrait painter starts to work on the sign, his helper rules off the huge board with chalk lines in exact proportion to the lines on the drawing—usually a foot for every three-fourths of an inch on the drawing. The portrait painter then goes to work. Using the two sets of lines as guides, and working directly from the finished art work, he sketches in charcoal the figures to appear on the board. Then he paints the figures in detail, skilfully blending his paints to get the right tones and colours. Large spaces of solid colour are usually done by his helper.

The demand for skilful sign portrait painters far exceeds the supply. Reproducing faces and figures so that they appear natural to the people in the street is an art in itself. Colours have to

(Continued from page 5)

be heightened, and proportions have to be changed so that the faces and figures have a natural appearance when viewed from a distance, and at extreme angles. This work requires specialized knowledge and training.

Another branch of outdoor advertising which catches the imagination is electrified night display. In this the United States leads the field, and the colourful electric signs have made New York City's Broadway known all over the world as the "great white way."

The first large electric sign was erected in Madison Square, then the centre of New York's theatrical district, in 1891, and by 1905 night display had spread to large cities all over the United States.

To-day, however, Broadway is still the leader in electrical display. New York's theatrical district has moved north on Broadway to Times Square, and there hundreds of signs flash and move—fight to attract the eyes of passersby to their advertising messages. Automatic devices keep figures and letters constantly moving, and the development of neon lighting has permitted striking new effects. On a huge Schaefer's Beer sign, a man's figure, outlined in neon, floats through space from one trapeze to the other. Current movies are advertised in huge bulb-studded letters. An A. & P. sign features an enormous neon-outlined cup of coffee, which seems to be actually steaming, and the Kool penguin, colourfully depicted on another sign, carries a lighted cigarette. The Wrigley sign, which to-day stands in the highly desirable location in the north V of Times Square, affords a fine example of the ingenuity and technical knowledge which electrical sign makers put into this, the latest form of outdoor advertising. An even larger Wrigley sign is now been constructed in another part of Times Square.

Outdoor advertising has come a long way since the ancient Babylonian kings used bricks as an advertising medium.

GOERING STOPS FOX-HUNTING IN GERMANY

BERLIN.

The hunting of all animals with horse and hounds was forbidden on August 3 by General Goering in his capacity as Reich Master of the Hunt.

It was stated in competent circles that the reason for the ban was that such hunting is "unfair" to the animals.

RAPID PROMOTION FOR NAZI POLICEMAN

It's worth while to throw your weight about in Germany.

General Goering, chief (among other things) of the Prussian Police, has given rapid promotion to Hans Woelke, the policeman who won the putting-the-weight event in the Olympic Games.

Congratulating him, the General addressed him as "Police-Superintendent"—three grades above Woelke's present rank.

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ON CHILDREN

(By T. S. R.)

I swore to myself an hour back that I would see my name in print at least, the initials — by contributing an article to this paper. And with this determination I put on my thinking-cap and started hunting in my mind for a subject.

The children in my house — there happens to be quite a lot of them here just now — somehow seemed to have got wind of my intention and, accordingly, proceeded to take the wind out of the sails of my journalistic ambition by expending the wind in their lungs in a huge uproar, composed of cries of exultation, cries of lamentation and cries for no reason in particular. There was no idea in trying to write under such uncongenial circumstances. I, therefore, laid aside my thinking-cap, got up from the chair, rushed to the door and bolting it from inside, sat up again to think of a theme for an article.

"Hi-Hi-Hi"

But again those darned children! There really does not seem to be any limit to their fat-headedness. Not less than a dozen tender but determined feet and hands were now battering on the other side of the door, fully intent upon wrecking my journalistic ambitions, and encouraging themselves in that delectable task with sundry meaningless and piercing shouts and cries. I again went furiously to the door and opened it to see the half-a-dozen little imps I had expected to see, all grinning at me, with that infant giant named Kunju (which means 'tiny') at their head.

"What the devil do you want here?," I demanded of the ruffianly company.

"Hi - Hi - Hi — — ", was the unanimous reply, once the infant giant, Kunju, had set the tune.

But I was not so easily to be quietened.

"You won't find Hi - Hi here", I mocked and slammed the door in their faces.

This brought about a surprising lull in the infant camp and after a little calm thinking I was just chuckling how nicely I could deal with a certain subject when, most unexpectedly, I caught a glimpse of Kunju and a couple of his more enterprising followers glaring at me mischievously through the bars of the open window of my room overlooking the garden. As my eyes met theirs, they began "Hi—Hi"-ing again, an example which was promptly emulated by the other children standing outside in the garden, in no half-hearted manner.

This time, I really acted wisely. I put down my pen on my table and decided to postpone my literary efforts to a more auspicious moment with my heart full of hatred for all the little devils, and particularly their corpulent leader. What specially pained me was that a handful of tiny brats should succeed in thwarting any effort of mine, when, if I were only so minded, I could take them all up in a heap in my arms — the fatty, included — and shut them up in some room where they might "Hi—Hi" themselves as hoarse as they liked and I would be none the worse for it.

Born Satyagrahi

Now that I trust a more favourable moment has come and I take up my pen wondering what I shall write on, I ask myself why not write about these darned children, themselves.

Two things stand out as the quintessence of my own very recent experience with them:— (1). They are awfully obstinate people — their obstinacy expresses itself chiefly in their mischiefs and (2) however mischievous they show themselves to be, it is extremely difficult to bring upon oneself to chastise them.

Next to the proverbially mischievous monkeys who carry the usual infantile propensity to mischief right up to the grave, children are, indeed, the greatest mischiefmongers. Occasionally, to be sure, comes across a demure little girl or a blank-faced little boy whose very appearance suggests docility and aversion to mischief, the type of childhood of which mothers are proud and can never tire of singing the parise. But even such children are frequently known to betray their "mummies" and reveal themselves to hold the spark of their obstinacy and mischief in check only to flash it irridiscently at what seems to be, in their considered opinion, the supremely necessary moment and in our own view is the least opportune. The demure little girl and her type do not usually deign to assert their obstinacy in any too obviously direct way. She is far too subtle for that. When her anger is aroused, she does not, like other children, fret or beat or cry or adopt any course of action based on mere physical violence. She strikes you as being a staunch Satyagrahi rather than a revolutionary. When the call for action seems to be urgent, what she does is just to kneel down and put her forehead on the ground and refuse to budge from that posture unless her wish is conceded or until you have the good luck to win her over by some super-ingenuous artifice. I know of at least one such infant Satyagrahi who refused to take any food for three days together, and subsisted entirely on chocolates during that period, unrelented by the tears of the mother and undaunted by the threats of the father. Did Gandhiji learn Satyagraha from children, I wonder?

All For Self

Among the less subtle and more directly offensive section of the infant population, the chief code of life generally seems to be that one's wish is law, and that to realize it anything and anybody might be sacrificed. Each child, presumably, entertains the notion that it is the pivot about which the whole universe is revolving and everything has been specially created for its own enjoyment. "You must smile when I want you to smile; you must play when I ask you to play; in short, you must do everything it pleases me to require of you. — Do you disobey? Then, here is my voice." Their voice, indeed, is their trump card and in nine cases out of ten, you can bet, it succeeds. The infant also seems to believe in a Socialism of a very intense type and scoffs at "the sanctity of private property." There is nothing to which it would not claim proprietorship — your books, your note-books, your fountain pen and entire confectionery shops, all, it seems to imagine, belong to it as of right. Add to this an unconcealed contempt for all other people's opinions, and you have in a nutshell the child's philosophy of life. "Does mamma say I should bathe? No such meaningless stupidity for me. I dislike bathing. Will she compel me? Well, then, here is my voice." — "Mammy says I shouldn't play at the tap? Says I'll catch 'flu? Fie on such senile prudery! To the tap I shall go"—that, expressed in their own language, seems to be the psychology of children.

Why The World Dotes On Them

But the marvel about children is that, despite all their tyranny, obstinacy and fondness for mischief, and sometimes just because of them, we love them and forgive their worst faults more readily than we would ever forgive an unintentional mistake on the part of a grown-up. With us, their impishness passes for angelic sweetness and their ignorance for innocence. And who can say whether children are so dictatorial because it is in their nature to be so or they find the provocation to be self-willed in our own tenderness to them?

What is it in a child that captures our love, even when it does not happen to be in any way related to us? Is it its pathetic inarticulateness and physical helplessness? Or is it just the tenderness of its appearance? Or is it because we pity a child for its unsuspicious launching forth into this world of mixed blessings? Or is it its inordinate self-importance and the unboundedness of its wish which we know it will completely have to shed when it grows up and gets to know the world better? Or is it the quick alternation of acute sorrow and unalloyed joy that ceaselessly plays on its mind and face — for who does not know that a child can be as joyful as it can be impish and that its joy is such as to enter and permeate the bosoms of its elders? — It is very difficult to judge what exactly it is, but one thing we can assert and that is if any of us should be offered the chance of a re-birth in this world, he should like to start his new life with its infancy; he would not for anything exchange the mischievousness, the inarticulateness, the endless curiosity and the growing knowledge of childhood. After all, if not in our infancy, whenever can we hope to lord it over anybody and so easily too?

.....And here I think I shall stop, for there is that darned infantile giant, Kungu, again at the window — but this time I shall disappoint him by not rushing at him in a fury.

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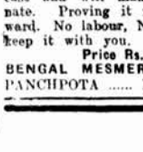

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Books & Their Writers

ANGLO-JAPANESE RIVALRY

JAPAN MUST FIGHT BRITAIN: By Lt. Comdr. Tota Ishimaru, Hurst and Blackett: London., 16sh.)

Events since the Great War of 1914 have considerably enhanced the significance of the Far Eastern situation. To-day the problem bound with this situation, sometimes also referred to as, the problem of the Pacific, is a dominant and pressing one. It is not only dominant and pressing, but also one of far-reaching importance, touching closely wide units in the world, apart from Soviet Union United States, Great Britain and Japan as the four big Powers directly concerned. The problem has many and varied aspects. Currents and cross-currents are at play, indicating some zig-zag developments and movements that appear to present contradictions But behind these certain issues under stress of conditions tend to assume a fundamental character of enormous potential weight. As such one, Lt. Commander Tota Ishimaru, a Japanese military man and writer, views Anglo-Japanese rivalry, and the prospects projected by it are discussed by him in his new book with the amazingly direct title, "Japan Must Fight Britain"

The title of the book is frank and frankness in this case should not lead to considering the volume as just belonging to the category of popular production with sensation as the chief motive. Ishimaru sees a developing situation, examines its historic background, institutes interesting comparisons, describes certain new tendencies explaining the factors chiefly economic that give weight to them, and states their possible consequences.

An intensification of Anglo-Japanese rivalry, Ishimaru views as a practical issue. This, according to him, implies two alternatives. Britain making a retreat to marked extent in directions of an armed conflict between the two Powers. Examining the position of the parties in a conflict Ishimaru states, giving his arguments, that the position of Britain is not so formidable as generally thought nor that of Japan without advantageous factors. He underlines the need of a long distance view and emphasises the value of efficient propaganda, indicating that Britain is likely to be very active with propaganda. Discussing the prospects of groupings, Ishimaru states, writing from Japanese point of view, that attention should be given to winning Russia as an ally, which he views as sound and possible despite the present tension and to keeping the United States at least to a neutral attitude. The tension in Europe, he considers, as a factor of much importance to Japan as involving the stationing of a large part of the British fleet in the home waters. He suggests as well attention to keeping to a line of rapprochement with France, probably having in mind the close consideration given by Germany to extend understanding with Britain.

The actual run of a fight Ishimaru views under three conditions: the greater part of the British fleet being already in the Far East with strong positions in Singapore and Honkong; their being on the way; and their getting ready to leave the home waters. The time of the opening of the conflict, he says, is of much importance, and the strategy to be used under the various alternatives are treated at some length In the event of the two latter alternatives, especially the last one, Ishimaru advocates quick actions and Japan striking with rapidity. Australia and Dutch Indies are closely involved in these actions as indeed in actions under all the alternatives. Only the first is presented as suggesting and demanding a different strategy with care to avoid actions that may be invited by Britain and to create positions of favour to Japan. Ishimaru makes estimates of the position in relation to Egypt and India and views as well the developing of the will for national independence in these countries and gaining of political realism in them as factors of significance. Summing up he reckons Japan as holding strong cards that speak for success, while he is not blind to the other side scoring, though this latter he considers on German parallel, will represent no solution and will let factors come up for a new test again. But he has all his concentration on the next stage in the book

Ishimaru presents his thesis with directness and marked vigour. His book, however one may view it, is a symptomatic study. In different centres in Europe it has attracted considerable attention. A daring contribution on an important issue.

A. C. N. N.

Lessons Of Italian-Abyssinian Conflict

THE LEAGUE AND ABYSSINIA. By Leonard Woolf. (The Hogarth Press: London 1s.)

Leonard Woolf's study "The League And Abyssinia" deals with a live issue It examines the background of the Italian-Abyssinian war, estimates the role of the League of Nations, and states a question that is likely to stand and gain in assertion. The move of Italy, to a course of direct aggression is shown as being preceded by a period, in which the three major Powers closely concerned, France, Britain and Italy, especially the two latter, had discussed and drawn often various schemes to divide up Abyssinia. They failed greatly owing to antagonisms among the Imperialist Powers themselves, but at the same time, they weakened the scope of any one of them taking a moral stand and also served as an encouragement to Italy, who initiated an active course considering the moment suitable and also, as thought, more closely pressed by certain internal considerations. The position adopted in using the League is shown as weak, vacillating and deplorable, giving Abyssinia false hopes to an extent and seeing even their being dashed, and exercising no effective check on Italy. The result of this policy was the loss of the Abyssinian independence. But, however, this be, the conflict will leave traces that will have considerable significance on the future of inter-imperialist relations and of the colonial issue. The Abyssinian conflict was the result of an urge caused greatly by economic conditions, but only a small part of it. In its wider aspect this urge finds expression in a general intensification of strain, relief for which can be found only in laying conditions for better development and division of big markets bound with advancement of self-determination by large units and an equitable system of distribution. The Abyssinian conflict was a symptom as well as a signal. It was a symptom of present conditions involving big conflicts and signal for a new attitude towards what is collectively said as colonial issue. Leonard Woolf's reference to Russian "national socialism" suggests a pre-judgment of anarchist nature towards the fundamentals of the October Revolution, an attitude that critics of Fabian type sometimes tend too easily to develop in relation to Soviet Union. As laying bare the background of the Abyssinian conflict and indicating some wider aspects raised by it his short study nonetheless merits attention. The historical background and the position of Britain are stated with clarity and frankness that contribute well to the usefulness of the book.

RECENT FICTION

Varied, But Mediocre, Fare

SATURDEE, By Norman Lindsay, T. Weiner Laurie, Ltd., London. 7s. 6d.

THE SCHOONER SYBIL, By E. Laurie Long, Ward Lock & Co., London.

WITH INTENT TO KILL: By E. Charles Vivian, Ward Lock & Co., London.

RANCH JUSTICE, By J. Allan Dunn, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London, 3s. 6d.

Here is a batch of four novels—varied fare but uniformly mediocre. The only one that can claim some sort of comparative distinction is Norman Lindsay's "Saturdee," a story of school boy life. Well-written throughout, amusing in parts with some really brilliant flashes of the Norman Lindsay humour, it is certainly readable. The author shows a real insight into the character of the schoolboy but the creator of "The Cautious Amorist" could not resist the temptation of introducing the feminine element in the persons of Dolly and Trixy. Their intrusion rather spoils fun, for we like to think of our school-boys as stolid, self-satisfied little males with no love for the company of females. The characterization, however, is good and makes an otherwise rather average novel quite interesting.

ROMANCE IN A SCHOONER.

"The Schooner Sybil" is a good few hours' holiday reading and deals with the adventures of some English youths in a schooner. The usual romance is there, of course, with the equally usual "lived happily even after" ending.

MURDER! MURDER!

'With Intent to Kill' is one of those too obviously mysterious mysteries. The development of the story and the investigations by the detectives are quite logical and convincing. The ingredients of this class of novels—excitement, suspense, mystery, thrills—they are all there, of course. The detective, Inspector Head (Mr. Vivian's contribution to world-famous fiction sleuths) is quite a likeable person and the characterization is vivid, if not exactly brilliant. As a murder-mystery thriller, it may be recommended to those who are addicted to this class of fiction.

TALE OF WILD WEST.

"Wild Westerns" are a new branch of popular fiction. They are the literary equivalents of the cow-boy films, full of rough riders, sharp-shooters and tough guys who are supposed to inhabit the Western States of America. One can imagine how such stories—on the screen and in print—thrill and delight pale, pince-nezzed London clerks to whom they bring the tang of a wild country and the breath of smokeless air. "Ranch Justice" is a typical "Wild Western" and Two-Gun German makes the ideal hero of such a story—bold, chivalrous, and reckless. The novel, however, is not all riding and shooting and there are plenty of other exciting incidents to hold the interest.

K.A.A.

The hawker arrived home late one evening looking very despondent.

"What's the matter, Joe?" asked his wife.

"There's a lot o' swindlers in the world" he told her. "'Ere 'ave I spent 'arf a day paintin' a sparrer to look like a canary—an' then a chap comes along an' gives me a dud' arf-crown for it!"

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

We Are A Versatile Race—The Instructive Anecdote—Three Of The Congress—Dr. Pattabhi "Digs Up The Debris"—Syt. Munshi Brings Up The Rear—Srimati Sarojini Faces The Dawn—German Experts For London And Calcutta—Irish Missionary Roves The South—Will Hyderabad Follow Baroda?—Kerala Kala Mandal Gets A Gift—Garbas Outside Malabar Hill Drawing Rooms.

The cameo chronicler of the eminent has emphasised in the "Illustrated Weekly" a biographic feature of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. "Each time one feels, listening to him," he observes, "that the language whether of the brush and the palette, or of spans and girders, is the most natural thing to him . . . and so he passes from one great responsibility to another advising a great State to-day and discussing art the next." Unfortunately, for our country, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is not the only exception. Here are some of the recent instructive examples. Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya during the Convocation address to the graduates of the Tilak Maharashtra University offered his wise ideas on Indian art and culture. He considered it a duty to "dig up the debris" of the past. "Art has found expression in the past in line, letter and sound; and painting, poetry and music have vied with each another," he said, "for the first place in national expression." With "Khana and Kapada" assured, the learned Doctor proceeded further, the old artists, "thought in broad sweeps and wise curves and executed their task with a dash and daring." With a few touches of the same lofty outlook he spiced the Convocation address on art and culture with references to ancient Indian physiology and astronomy.

"Swim Through"

And, approached the end of the address as he advised the eager students to "swim through the current of the past." He found impediments to progress from "ignorance and vested interests." Our "leaders of thought in the country" were "so far denationalised" that they failed to recognise "the elementary even as it is the fundamental law of all progress." The students were, finally, advised to stay in the "umbras and penumbras of their nationalism and keep alive the torch of introspection." I thought long and seriously about this Convocation address. The facile advice, fine language and generalisation apart, "I have found myself unable to think of a single reason which would convince me that the learned Doctor's references to the Taj, Ellora, etc., etc., and similar items of the tourist's guide were relieved by outlook, emotion or fervour materially different from an under-graduate's literary romancing. The address was so naively innocent of all realities of the present conditions of art in India.

"Kapada" And "Khana"

I wish Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya had thought of the "Kapada and Khana" problem of the modern artists, writers and exponents of culture. I wish he had not placed himself in the rank of "our leaders of thought" who had "so far denationalised" themselves as to forget the most elementary, even as it is the fundamental law of all progress. I wish some of "our leaders of thought" would keep for their own advantage "the torch of introspection," which Dr. Pattabhi so grandly recommended to the students. Does Dr. Pattabhi know of the political implications of present-day conditions of art in India? Has he endeavoured ever to fight "the ignorance and vested interests" that have been daily fettering Indian scholarship, art and culture? His Convocation address is blank on these live problems.

Equally Elevating And Equally Empty

Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi, in his Presidential address for the Gujarati Sahitya Sansad forgot Gujarati Sahitya and remembered Vyas. His language was also as graphic and lofty as that of Dr. Pattabhi and his reference to the glories that were were equally elevating. They were equally empty of any sign of present-day art or cultural realities. The only reference to something that was engaging the minds of the Gujarati intellectuals was a light-hearted note on the Garba being, as he said, not the monopoly of the Gujarati women. The Gujarati women he was addressing were perhaps those whose 'Garbas' were not their monopoly. They could be staged by any group entirely ignorant of dance forms. If Mr. Munshi could think he would discover that the 'Garbas' with the regional distinction were in places remote from the desert tracts in and around Malabar Hill drawing rooms. Perhaps, some day we shall have the bnefit of the art distinctions Syt. Munshi saw in the South. And, perhaps we will some day have the rare experience of a comparative analysis of the dance forms from another of "our leaders of thought."

Towards The Dawn

Srimati Sarojini Naidu appeared to be during recent events, the only one whose contact with the young impulses and growing aspirations of the nation enabled her to face the dawn. She found that Maxim Gorky who was once considered to be "an intruder disturbing the serenity of the dream of beauty," was now the accepted prophet, the prophet of realism. "No longer should," said Srimati Sarojini, "the world shut itself in dreams of tranquil beauty, no longer should the world live in the enchanted circle of romanticism."

Note The Instructive Events

Dr. Pattabhi Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi and similar "leaders of thought" who still dwell in "the enchanted circle of romanticism" may note what thirty years of romantic "revival" of art and culture have achieved for us. Dr. Stella Kramrisch has been appointed recently to lecture on Indian art at the London University. Dr. Goetz will lecture on Indian art at the Calcutta University. Dr. Wm. Cohen, is already ruling the art world in Baroda and occasionally benefiting by the hospitality of the Bombay University. Hyderabad threatens to be similarly 'international'.

Events And A Biting Comment

I have little to say or suggest about these individuals, there is and should be nothing against them personally. But this alien raid on the domain of Indian art and culture are an instructive comment on the thirty years' romance of the greatly boomed revival and of the immense distance which separates 'our leaders of thought' from national realities.

Another Alien Missionary

The Irish missionary, Dr. James H. Cousins, has been recently enlightening in an over elongated programme of six lectures the benighted public of Trivandrum on the subject of Indian art. He is another example of the 'authentic' non-Indian advising us exactly how to put our house, or to use his elevated language, temple of art in order. As an Irishman, Dr. Cousins can see the humour of the situation. But as a theosophist missionary he is constitutionally incapable of the divorce from elegant romancing.

None need, therefore, be surprised at the calm manner in which he has offered the sentimental formula of Havelism stencilised for the last thirty years and more. But he had no right to revise the history of Havellism which is, decidedly, not based on Ajanta. These subtle after thoughts on the "revival" will not help him.

'Revolt' Of Extinct Orthodoxy

To call Havellism 'a revolt' after that period and at a time when its leading tenets of undiluted orthodoxy have been diplomatically dropped by the most violent exponents of Havelism, not excluding the learned speaker himself, requires the fortitude and humour of one born in Ireland. Dr. Cousins visit 'as critic', in 1916, of Indian art to Calcutta was a disastrous incident, as disastrous perhaps as his visit to Japan and his association with Yeats. For, evidently he has not yet survived the shock of these experiences.

Challenging Generation

A superannuated movement, a period involving the emergence of a new and challenging generation and above all, of a world-wide and more than challenging search for realities has not yet awakened the slumbering Irishman who dreams of the 'revolt' of long ago. Truly, nobody could be more orthodox, reactionary, obstructively reminiscent than the reformer and the revolutionary who once upon a time saw 'revolt' and preached orthodoxy ever after.

Kerala Kala Mandalam Gets A Gift

"The Keralakalamandalam, a name with which the Bombay public, especially that part of it which is favourably inclined towards arts, must be familiar, is the premier institution of Southern India devoted to the indigenous classical arts of India. Its activities in the cause of the resuscitation of the dying art of Kathakali, the dance-drama of Malabar have evoked wide response in many quarters. The people of Northern India will remember their recent tour which they undertook with a view to raise funds for the institution.

The 'Kalamandalam' has received a donation of Rs. 2,000 from Miss Beatrice Straight of Devonshire, England, daughter of Mrs. Elmhirst, the well-known patron of arts and letters. Miss Straight was among those who witnessed the Kathakali performance given by the Kalamandalam at the Capitol Theatre during their recent visit to Bombay in February last. The donation is a token of her appreciation of the services of the Kalamandalam in reviving the classical arts of our land. The amount will be utilised towards the 'building fund' in furtherance of a scheme of expansion which the authorities of the 'Mandalam' has under contemplation."

FOLK-DANCE IN JAPAN

"Bon Odori" (folk dance) is very popular throughout the country, town or country. Photo shows: Girls and boys in the same patterned costumes (Yukata), fans in hands, dancing on the round lines at the "Hamacho Ondo" which is most famous Odori (dance) gathering in Tokyo.

Beauty In Stones

Jewellers Who Make Their Trade An Art

(By Barbara Margrett)

Why is it that women are only just awakening to the fact that the jeweller's is the most subtle and delicate of crafts? Is it because they have hitherto been content to use the odd collection of heirlooms and Christmas gifts which history and hazard have sent them?

At long last some of the world's smartest women have come to realise that jewellery offers infinite scope for experiment. Great names in the fashion world have also begun to see that jewels can make or mar their work; now they are displaying models with jewels chosen specially to match.

Specialists In Gems

They have not always been successful. Knowledgeable eyes can detect the errors that arise when masters of one craft experiment in another field. In other words, designers of a great dress house, warmly as they can be commended for their pioneer work, need the advice and co-operation of a master of the jeweller's art.

Flooding the market with cheap continental fashion jewellery, often of poor quality and design, has at least taught women what not to wear. After the freedom that comes with cheapness, there follows the fastidiousness of experience. Women, within the last few years, have increasingly sought the help of English jewellers who know the secret of designing for individual types. Such jewellers are rapidly establishing themselves as consultants and experts in gems "cut to measure".

The retail jeweller, who has too long hung behind every other trade interested in the adornment of woman, is beginning to set his house in order. He realises that a revolution has taken place. But still there are many who would do well to give one last look at the velvet pads, homely clocks, and antiquated manicure sets which crowds their shop windows and jettison the lot. Such men would reap a generous reward. They would find, as visitors to the British Industries Fair well know, that the British producer is leading the world in the making of jewels of unsurpassed beauty.

For Her Alone

The day of the "Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician" is passing. Soon some of Britain's most attractive—not necessarily the most expensive—shops will simply label themselves: "English Jewels." They will concern themselves solely with studying and pleasing the individual customer.

Most women expect, and receive, advice from their costumiers; it is equally important that advice should be forthcoming from the jeweller. Indeed, the possibility of error, both as to value and suitability, is much greater at the jeweller's than it is at the costumiers.

To create confidence in his judgment, the jeweller must avoid the risk of being thought a "Jack-of-all-trades." He cannot be a skilled watchmaker, optician and jeweller at the same time. The woman of to-day wants to shine with jewels which are chosen for her and her alone. There can be no mass production in the world of precious things.

Japanese Youth Tells Of Suicide

"Nice Crisp Feeling," Recalls Near-Fatal Leap

The mind of Minoru Mita, 19, was serene when he leaped almost 80 feet to what he believed was certain death. "It was nice, crisp feeling" he said later from his hospital bed.

Minoru jumped to the sidewalk from the top floor of the To-Yoko Department Store building in Shibuya Tokyo, Japan. He regained consciousness several days later and now is expected to recover. Reconciled with his father, a stock broker, and his step-mother, Minoru has promised to resume his study of wireless telegraphy when he gets out of the hospital in the fall. The youth was a Christian.

LAST DAY WAS GAY

"In order to spend as gaily as possible what I supposed would be my last day of life", Minoru began his story, "I took two close friends to a beer hall near Shibuya station. I drank almost too much beer there.

"I parted from my friends and reached the To-Yoko Department Store building about 8-30 o'clock that night. I had been contemplating suicide because of the complicated situation in my family and had been thinking it would be much the best if I jumped from a lofty place breaking my body as completely as possible.

"It must be ecstatic" I thought When I saw the high white building beside me, reaching toward the sky, I decided to go through with it at once. 'Suicide leap. Oh, Gee', I exclaimed at the moment, in my mind.

Strangely exalted. I went directly to the seventh floor where I gave to a friend an alligator-hide wallet I long had cherished. The friend looked at me with an expression of wonder, and asked if I really meant to give it to him. Convinced of my intention, he was overjoyed and went away, promising to see me again a little later at the Olympic Games exhibition on the sixth floor.

CARS LOOK LIKE TOYS

"When I peeped out at the spot I had picked, automobiles were moving, along on the street below just like toys. Even to my wonder, my mind was serene. It was a nice, crisp feeling.

"Facing a mirror, I straightened my necktie and then breathed deeply, one, two and three.

"Rushing toward the window I spread open my arms. My head was thrown back. My chest was forward. 'Now,' I whispered to myself, and leaped into space in a swallow-dive. I heard a cleaning maid cry out behind me.

"My body seemed to be floating. My body turned around just outside the fifth-floor window, and I felt rather than expressed a sensation best described as goodbye".

"Then I saw the face of my father, worried, standing beside my bed. That was the next conscious moment I had. It took a moment for me to realize I was alive. I was rather glad of it. I was really glad of it. I think now that I will study hard, when I get well, and make a good radio operator. That would be fun."

Four out of every five persons over 40 years suffer from Pyorrhea. They have tender, unsightly or bleeding gums. Teeth, too, are loosened by this feared disease.

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WORLD'S OLDEST TREE

Found In Queensland

Where most countries base these claims for interest on historic and pre-historic dead things, Queensland boasts of possessing the oldest living thing in the world.

It is a macrozamia tree about 20 feet in height and estimated to be more than 12,000 years old.

In the Tamborine Mountain reserve there is a grove of macrozamia trees, the youngest of which, only three feet in height, is 3,000 years old.

Accurate scientific date on the macrozamia trees of Australia has been collected and established by the University of Chicago.

The golfing "rabbit" struggled to the tenth tee and stood mopped his brow.

"What couldn't I do to a bottle of lager?" he exclaimed.

"It it with a golf club," retorted his disgusted caddie.

The teacher explained to the class about the sun and its doings.

"What I can't understand, miss" said one youngster, impressed by the story of millions of miles distance from the earth, "is how the sun's light manages to get here so early in the morning without travelling at night."

RAYS THAT ARE OUR MASTERS

Whether We Sunbathe Or Clothe Ourselves We Cannot Escape The Deluge Of Multifarious Rays Which Wrap Us Round

(By W. SHEPHERD)

Waves appear to be the fashion in research work to-day. Government-paid inventors seek rays to stop invading aeroplanes, doctors devise waves to cure diseases, and biologists—such as Dr. Crile—are hoping to find the secret of life among waves which are so prolific as to have escaped detection hitherto through their very ubiquity.

At Cambridge University a machine has been constructed which measures the 2,000 electrical waves of thought which an active brain discharges every second, and photographs them, while American investigators have detected the presence of countless millions of wave-generating miscrocosms in the cells of our bodies.

We live in a universe of waves, and whether we sunbathe or clothe ourselves we cannot escape the deluge of multifarious rays which wrap us round with an intimacy closer than life itself. We absorb waves, we emit waves, we are soaked in waves, the atoms of our bodies are 'made' of waves. We may not all be "little rays of sunshine," but every one of us is certainly a little bundle of rays of something.

THAT MYSTERY OF 'TWINS' "SYMPATHY."

The mysteries of telepathy and sympathy between twins are all coming under the illuminating beams of the new wave-science, and the same principles are even being employed in the University at Lund, Sweden, in an attempt to prove the existence of souls, and —if possible—to photograph them!

From the single beam that came from the star Arcturus to light up Chicago's World Fair in 1933, to the powerful red, blue, green and yellow lights which now cure rheumatism, sciatica, pleurisy and other complaints at a London clinic, rays are everywhere being brought to the focus of scientific attention, and bent to practical uses

Senatore Marconi is said to have demonstrated a powerful ray to Mussolini a short while ago which affected passing motors a "death ray" which killed rabbits and mice at a considerable distance has already been demonstrated satisfactorily in London. Such rays have been hailed as "wolves" so often that new announcements are apt to be regarded with a smile, but there is certainly evidence now that the real wireless "wolf" is beginning to show his nose at last.

EFFECT ON HEALTH OF WIRELESS.

There is no doubt whatever that certain types of short wireless waves have a powerful influences on living creatures, and the United States Naval Research Laboratory is busy investigating a mysterious malady which affects workers unduly exposed to ultra-short waves. Rays of this nature have actually been used in this country to produce artificial fevers in treating certain bone diseases.

The fantastic idea that such intangible things as wireless waves can affect solid objects is no longer fantastic when we remember that in a crystal set they will, unaided, bend the iron diaphragm of an ear-phone 500 times a second Ordinary heat and light waves differ from them in nothing but wavelength, and ultra shot waves are not very far along the scale of ether vibrations from the heat rays that melt a candle on a summer's day.

But even the candle itself possesses a "wave" nature, for physicists have shown that the atoms of which all tangible substances are made are nothing but little packets of waves! The greater candle, the Sun, maintains its vast radiant energy by undoing such packets at the rate of 250 million tons a minute.

All the visible stars in the sky are sending out a constant stream of vibrations, and the earth is bathed in waves ranging from the deep bass of wireless signals, through the treble of visible light, to the soprano of the cosmic rays —the whole gamut of notes that make up the harmony of the universe.

Many rays are known which are just as fatal to life as the sun's light is necessary to it.

If a layer of ozone, not very thick, which fortunately exists thirty miles above the surface of the earth, could be torn open, a torrent of unbearable ultra-violet rays would pour down and rapidly destroy everything alive on the globe, and it would be pain to any survivors that ether waves can be far more potent than cannon-shells.

COSMIC RAYS PASS THROUGH LEAD.

Many of the pioneer workers in ultra-violet and X-ray therapy suffered mutilation and painful death from undue exposure to the rays, and the new "radio-sickness" is proving that even short wireless waves are by no means innocuous. It has actually been suggested that certain recent anomalies of nature, ranging from the weather to the mysterious loss of scent of the musk plant may be due to the colossal amount of radiant energy scattered by the world's wireless stations.

The full power of ether waves to affect earthly life is only beginning to be discovered, and there may be many more subtle forms of radiation, arriving undetected from the planets and stars, which will one day explain the normal activities of living cells.

Even the moon, whose reflected light is of a peculiar quality, has been seriously suspected of affecting not only people's minds, but their bodies; and there is no doubt at all that it affects the autumn herring catch. The exact nature of the arrows which the moon-goddess showers into the North Sea is still "wropt in mystery," but this is by no means the only case of its kind known to science.

At certain phases of the moon a marine worm comes to the surface of the sea indulges in a "nuptial dance," while other similar phenomena are constantly being reported by reliable observers.

But while marine creatures seem to experience particular exaltation "while overhead the moon sits arbitress," mammals are most noticeably affected by sun-spot emissions.

Professor Haldane records that at the periods of maximum sun-spot activity the number of hares and rabbits in Canada increases enormously, while there is a similar outburst of extreme prolificacy among our own field-mice

It is known that violent outbursts of sun-spots occur at eleven-year intervals, and that they cause magnetic storms on the earth, with exceptional displays of the aurora borealis. But which of these phenomena can be cited as directly influencing animal life has still to be determined.

Now look at the night sky. From those little twinkling points of light, or from the void between them (opinion is divided), comes the powerful cosmic rays which says Sir James Jeans, smash up millions of atoms in our bodies every second.

If, as Thomson sang,
You cannot shut the windows of the sky.

Through which Aurora shows her brightening face, still less can you shut out the penetrating cosmic rays, for they pass with ease through several yards of lead.

Professor Millikan is of the opinion that these rays mark the building up of atoms in the outer darkness. They purport the actual birth of many common substances, and their "wireless" message is nothing less than the logos of creation. They are certainly signals that something supremely fundamental to existence is happening in space, whether it be the creation or the total annihilation of matter (which is the alternative theory).

The cosmic rays are 36 times more powerful than X-rays, and the earth is bathed in them, night and day. They constitute one-tenth of all the radiation which falls on the earth, excepting only that which comes from the sun.

Their very ubiquity has made it extremely difficult to determine their biological effects, which are nevertheless believed to be of a profound nature.

WEALTH OF THE FUTURE?

When we consider the almost magical 'chemical' effect of a flash of light on a camera film, and remember what far-reaching effects a microscopic trace of certain chemicals—say, a vitamin or a poison—may have on our health, it is easy to believe that rays as powerful as the cosmic rays might be capable of exerting a vast influence on organic matter.

But, though they come from outer space, astrology can make no coin out of them for the stars under which a child is born were in quite other places when the rays we observe left them! The rays which are reaching us from the distant points of the universe left their sources hundreds or thousands of years ago, when the configuration of the night sky was quite different from that on which the astrologer bases his arbitrary calculations.

But we do know that life on the earth is only made possible by the abundance of free radiation in space, and Shelley probably understated the truth when he wrote.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity,

There may come a time when everything will be appraised in terms of waves, for the wave idea of existence is the most fundamental of all human conceptions. The yard-stick has already given place to the unchangable wavelength of cadmium light as the universal standard of length, and it has been suggested that a measurement of energy should form the basis of the world's currency, instead of gold.

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You have to resort to a Rational Remedy always and thanks to the advances made in the medical science which are proving of incalculable benefit to the ASTHMATIC. They hold hopes of Permanent Relief and Cure and when your Doctor or any of your friend advises you to give DR. PUROHIT SWASHARI a trial he does it with conviction. And even you can judge it for yourself when you know that Dr. Purohit SWASHARI is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold, Cough and most other Chest and Lung troubles; removes dryness of throat, increases secretion, liquifies and easily expels it; a sound appetiser, that removes constipation—often the chief distressing symptom in Asthmatics—and gradually tones and builds up health. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily, and positively effects a complete cure.

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Hooded Terror Of America

"Black Legion" Revives Sinister Practices Of Ku Klux Klan

Most feared of all secret societies, the Ku Klux Klan, or a modern adaptation of it, has renewed its sinister activities in the United States. Mysterious deaths and acts of violence are attributed to the Black Legion, said to have nearly 6,000,000 adherents, and the recent discovery of the body of Charles Poole, riddled with bullets, has roused the police to action, writes "Tit-Bits."

Fired at close range by a masked executioner, the bullet which ended the life of Charles Poole, in Detroit, resulted in the exposure of the Black Legion, the secret organization of hooded night-riders whose activities are cast in the mould of the original Ku Klux Klan. Following this atrocity comes news of a Negro ex-soldier named Coleman, whose body, bearing eighteen wounds, was found in a lake. Four members of the Legion are alleged to have killed him because they wanted to see "what it feels like to shoot a nigger."

Like the Klan of seventy years ago, the members of the Legion wear weird masks and hats and long robes, and spread terror through the countryside on their midnight rides to mete out "justice." Like the more recent Klan, they are anti-Negro, anti-Catholic and anti-Jew, and take it upon themselves to regulate the morals and welfare of citizens, appointing themselves judge, jury, and executioner.

Unlike the Ku Klux Klan, which occasionally tempered justice with mercy, the Black Legion requires all to subscribe to the ritual:—"You have already signified a desire to cast your fortunes with us. By doing so, remember that our purpose is to tear down, lay waste, despoil and kill our enemies. Mercy belongs to sycophants and emasculated soldiers. It has no place in a fighter's outfit. To us it is a vision repugnant to our obligations and practices."

Since the original Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1866, just after the Civil War, secret organizations have been formed which have adopted grotesque uniforms and wierd rites.

ORIGINATED BY YOUNG MEN.

Some of these organizations started innocently enough as fraternal orders and remained so. Others have branched out into politics, professed to take an interest in the morals of citizens, and to take justice in their own hands when justice of the courts is too slow or too lenient to suit them.

Oddly enough, the early Klan was originated by young men who wanted to enjoy themselves. The fantastic ritual they planned and the costumes they designed were for their own amusement, as were the names which they gave to their officers, such as Genii, Furies Hydras, Magi, Monks, Turks, and Ghouls.

Superstitious Negroes were badly scared when they caught sight of these ghostly costumes, and after a few experiences in frightening them as a practical joke, members of the Klan found that they could use their uniforms to create real fear among the former slaves. Some of the Negroes had lost restraint. Others had entered politics. This was distasteful to members of the Klan, as were the Northern "carpet-baggers" who beginning to invade the South in search of wealth, and who sought to control the votes of Negroes.

The Ku Klux Klan began to employ their organization to keep Negroes and carpetbaggers in check. When they galloped through the night, they were masked and wore long white gowns with high cardboard hats, to which ears or horns were attached, and their horses were also hooded and disguised. When a Negro or a Northern white man attracted the unfavourable attention of the Klan, he was warned by a mystic note.

The ignorant Negro would not know the meaning of the English words, but the letters K. K. K. were sufficient warning for him to mend his ways. If he didn't, the Klan punished him with flogging or tar and feathers in mild cases and with lynching when it passed sentence of death.

Drastic laws were passed to suppress the Klan, but it was difficult to collect evidence.

Although there were few arrests and convictions, the Ku Klux Klan gradually became inactive, remaining so for many years. Its methods and costumes, however, were revived every once in a while by night-riders who had their own particular axes to grind. One of these revivals occurred from 1906 to 1908, when tobacco stores and cotton warehouses were burned by alleged Klansmen to force higher prices.

THE NEW MENACE.

The Klan became very active again in 1915. By 1921, stories of outrages were being widely circulated. A well-known doctor was tarred and feathered, then turned loose in a busy street to face the ridicule of theatre-goers.

Many cases of torture and murder were reported. Flaming crosses were burned as warnings to prospective victims. Two men were flogged, tortured, murdered, wired to iron wheels and thrown into a lake, allegedly by the Klan.

To destroy the evidence, the murderers dumped dynamite into the lake and exploded it. The explosion, instead of accomplishing purpose, blew bits of the bodies to the surface.

In the elections of 1922, 1924, and 1926, the Klan had risen to such power that, besides being able to control local politics in some States, it elected U. S. Senators and Congressmen.

But the activities of the Klan were on the wane. By 1928 they had quietened and remained so until May of this year, when a new crop of masked raiders, with variations of the same old rituals and uniforms, were accused of having participated in several unsolved crimes in which they acted as their own judges, juries, and executioners. The masked men had become a worse menace than the original villainies they were organized to stamp out.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

WOMAN LORD MAYOR FOR SHEFFIELD

Sheffield will have a woman Lord Mayor next year for the first time. She is Councillor Mrs. A. E. Longden, of Wadsley Grove, Sheffield, head of one of the biggest firms of public works contractors in the city. She has been nominated by the Progressive party. Her daughter, Miss Mary Longden, who was presented at Court three years ago, will act as Lady Mayoress.

Elected to the Council for the Hillsborough Ward in 1922, Mrs. Longden has retained her seat ever since, and has taken great interest in public matters. In 1932 she was appointed chairman of the Sheffield Health Committee, and was the first woman to be chairman of a Sheffield Corporation Committee. She takes a great interest in maternity and social work.

BRIDE OF 15 SHOOTS HERSELF

After "Slight" Argument With 60 Year Old Husband

A fifteen-year-old bride, who married a month ago a sixty-year-old man, has committed suicide in Kansas City.

She was Mildred Wheeler. She shot herself after being reprimanded by her husband.

Tom Wheeler, the husband, told the Coroner that he had a slight argument with his wife, in which he had threatened to send her to the State reformatory because she persisted in running around with younger men.

The bride then went to her room, tied a piece of string to the trigger of a small rifle and fired the weapon with her toe.

She died in an ambulance.—B. U. P.

MARLENE MEETS MYSORE MAHARAJA

Marlene Dietrich went to Denham studios to look up some old friends. In particular she wished to see Richard Tauber. Not only did she meet him, but it happened that the Maharaja of Mysore was also visiting the studios.

The film star and the Maharaja both seemed slightly embarrassed on being introduced, but shook hands with a smile.

Miss Dietrich and Tauber were close friends in Berlin before either had achieved fame.

"IF WOMEN RULED"

Representatives Of Nations Outline Their Plans For Prevention Of War

Reuter's Paris correspondent writing in mail week says:—

The leading women of some twenty countries have, at the International Women's Congress here, rounded off a week of vigorous discussion of themselves by a banquet at which they discussed the subject "If women ruled."

England was represented by Mrs. Yevonde Middleton and the United States by Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labour, and by Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the International Federation of business and professional Women.

England's trees and countryside, including the absolute prevention of ribbon building, would receive special attention from ruling women under the direction of Mrs. Middleton. "I would also tackle unemployment", she said, 'though I do not know yet how this could be done.'

Assuming that she had the dictatorship of Europe for a moment, as a woman, she would enact the following laws in the cause of peace, which was her first consideration:—

1. To prevent lack of understanding everybody would have to visit every other country for at least one month of his or her life.

2. Taking a leaf out of the history-book of past dictators, who married their children to the children of other (to them, dangerous) dictators, she would compel about 3 per cent. of the youth of each European nation (chosen by ballot) to intermarry with a similar proportion of the youth of every other European nation.

"Thus we should all become related," said Mrs. Middleton, "and though we may hate our aunts and uncles we at least do not want to shoot them."

Miss Perkins begged women not to weigh their achievements too heavily. 'If women were in control of government', she said, 'the first thing we should do would be to invite men to share the responsibility and opportunity of government.'

Women she went on, would be inclined more to look after the cultural and artistic side of life, and such needs as child welfare. 'But we do not wish to exercise a right to govern without the other part of the human race—which also primarily has at heart the welfare of human beings.'

Miss Phillips was re-elected the federation's president for next year. Miss Caroline Haslett, electrical engineer, was elected England's president for 1936-37.

SCHOOL FOR GEISHAS

To give good training to young geisha, a school for geisha was established in Shimbashi, Tokyo, some years ago, of which the 12th commencement ceremony was held last month.

The graduates have studied dancing, English conversation, Japanese calligraphy and some other useful subjects.

Brown was reading an article in which the writer urged the claims of certain young cricketers to be included in the team for the Australian tour.

"There are a lot of young cricketers knocking at the door," he quoted to his wife, as he put down the paper.

'Yes," replied his wife. "I expect they've knocked their ball down the area again."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Half a pound of alum to three quarts of water will render woollens moth-proof. Dip each article into this solution for the last rinse.

* * * *

Transparent cement for mending broken glass ornaments: Melt some isinglas in spirits of wine, add a little water and warm the mixture gradually over a moderate fire.

* * * *

A cheap disinfectant to use in scrubbing or washing is made by adding a tablespoon of carbolic acid or turpentine to every bucket of hot water. Turpentine is a powerful disinfectant and will dispel all unpleasant odors.

* * * *

Glass jars may be used again and again for canning, sterilizing them each time, but it is wise to get new jar rings each time. This extra-small investment may mean the difference between fruit that keeps and fruit that spoils.

PEER WEDS SECRETARY

Secret marriage of Lord Alvingham to Mrs. Maud Lytton Grey Bright, who has worked for him as a secretary for ten years was announced recently.

Lord Alvingham, who is forty-six and a widower, has been ill for some time. When as Major Robert Yerburgh, he was M.P., for South Dorset, Mrs. Bright wrote 4,000 letters a year for him, and she has been called the 'perfect private secretary'.

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Marathi Drama

And, Western Dramatic Development

(BY SRIMATI KSHAMA RAO)

Srimati Kshama Rao has, in the following address at the Conference held recently at Poona for the improvement of the Marathi drama, surveyed some of its salient features as developed both in the East, in India, and in the West.

Before I begin what I have to say, I want to impress on you that I do not pretend to be an authority on the subject before us. I am merely an enthusiast, a keen student of drama and one who is intensely anxious to see its development and progress in our country. I have tried to make a serious study of this most interesting form of literature which in most civilised countries, has contributed its share to their culture.

I am going to place before you a few suggestions as to how we can improve our Marathi drama and if I point out a few of the defects of the present-day drama, I hope that I shall not be misunderstood. My object is not to criticise it, for that task should be left to dramatic critics. .

HISTORY OF THE DRAMATIC ART IN THE WEST.

Drama, as we all know, is one of the oldest forms of self-expression, an effective vehicle to express ideas, problems and thought of the time. For centuries this art has played its important part in the cultural history of different nations through the genius of great masters who have immortalised themselves by their pen. I don't need to remind you that some of them have rendered the greatest national service to their respective countries.

THE ITALIAN DRAMA.

Drama, as Sir Arthur Pinero has said, is not stationary but progressive. That is, it is always changing and improving. Therefore it is absolutely essential for every dramatist to study not only the history and technique of the art of other countries, both ancient and modern, but to see good and bad plays produced on the stage. Dramatic art is the apotheosis of all arts combined in one and from its history dating even before the Christian Era, we see how many changes it has gone through. Before we go on to our ancient plays let us glance at the history of the drama in the West, where it began just as it did in India. According to Alfred Harding, an American dramatic critic in his book called "Our Theatre To-day," the dramatic art is the oldest of the arts known to man and the Greek festival of Dionyses dates 535 B.C. Ten years later Aeschylus, the tragic poet, raised the Greek drama to heights not achieved till then. Of course, like our ancient epic writers, he and his successors found inspiration in martial subjects. Out of ninety plays he wrote "The Suppliants" is the oldest of the extant dramas. Along with Aeschylus came Sophocles whose tragic writing reached its finest flower; his masterpiece Oedipus the King, is well-known. After these pioneers of the Greek drama, Roman writers flourished, such as Titus, Plantus, Terentius, Seneca and others. Then there was a lull for some centuries. The theatre went into exile. The last reference to a dramatic production dating 533 A.D., there followed four hundred years of privation and neglect for the theatre.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WESTERN DRAMA.

In the sixteenth century plays were written in Italian. The first to write a tragedy was Trissino; other men wrote comedies but none of these dramatic activities could be called popular drama. There was only a skeleton plot, a scenario. All the rest such as actions, gestures, words, were filled in by the players as they went along. Thus each had hardly any idea as to how he would respond to a cue. It was a curious method, but it went on for a century, and a half, in most European countries until they were ripe for a general upheaval. And then the dramatic art developed, and progressed rapidly. Shakespeare in England, Moliere and Richelieu in France, Grotesched in Germany, Lopez de Vega in Spain and Goldini in Italy—there were the sponsors or rather pioneers of the new drama. And since then the dramatic art went through numerous changes to suit the times and the various countries until it reached its present stage. That is as far as the technique of the prose drama is concerned. Hundreds of books have been written by exponents like William Archer, Mathew Brander, Baker, Lawson, Percival Wilde and others, I don't say that they teach one to be a playwright, for the creative process of play-making is organic, but the exponents while analysing other people's plays can teach an inexperienced writer what essentials are required to produce a good play, what to avoid, what constitutes a good dialogue, also about characterization or rather how by dialogues and other actions, mental and physical, a character can be portrayed, about the significance of the obligatory scene, the importance of a climax and suspense and lastly how the tempo must be kept up to bring about a natural and inevitable ending to satisfy an artist and not to please the public.

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN DRAMATIC TECHNIQUE.

There is an ocean of dramatic literature in England and America which would certainly help our Marathi writers should they desire to bring forth pure prose dramas. The modern Marathi drama is no drama, as I understand the art. Drama, as we all know, is action, and the action in a play (as Andrews tells us, in his book of 'The Technique of Playwriting') must first of all tell a story. This includes a unified sequence of events having a beginning, a middle and an end. Drama aims primarily at the emotions and only one who feels intensely and has experienced different emotions can write a drama. Writers for the stage must be born saturated with drama. Drama must ooze from their finger tips, from their mouth, from their gestures, from their actions. They must live largely in imaginative realm of the mimetic, they must think in terms of drama, they must see drama in every day events of life. They must observe minutely everything they see.

DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

Besides this vast literature on the dramatic technique, there are numerous theatre magazines published in England and in America. For instance in a magazine called "New Theatre" there are wonderful articles on the theatre, reviews of the current plays, illustrations of the scenes, articles on production, criticism of plays in Russia, France and other countries. In America there are schools of acting practically in every important city where men and women get training for the stage. Opportunities are given to gifted playwrights to make their works famous by yearly Competitions such as the Pulitzers prize. The competition in Europe and America is so great that it is only a very few who have the good fortune to have their plays accepted by producers.

Now to come back to our Marathi plays, I can understand that the producers should look at a play from financial point of view as it is done in every country. I don't say that musical plays that are being written now and produced should be done away with. —although I myself think that a real prose drama cannot have the interruption of music however beautiful the latter may be. In an intense dramatic moment, the introduction of a song takes away the thoughts of the audience from the situation, lengthens the duration of the play and destroys the realistic element of the representation.

INDIAN CLASSICAL DRAMA.

Our old dramatists like Kalidas, Bhavabhuti, Harsha and others wrote plays to suit the requirements of the times. "In older days there was no question of time saving. A play used to go on for several hours at a time. We are told that at times the theatre doors were not closed before the early hours of the morning. Such was the case in the West also in the time of Shakespeare and other English dramatists. I shall not refer to-day to the technique of our old classical plays, for it will be a lengthy subject. As for the average Marathi play, I have often asked myself the question "What is it"? It can hardly be called a straight drama or a comedy, for it does not fulfil the requirements of either of these literary forms of fiction from the Western point of view. Some of them might resemble a musical comedy or a light operatta. Most people in our country go to the theatre to hear music. The plot of the play may be very slender, there may not be the slightest attempt at characterization, but it satisfies the average play-goer so long as he can hear

(Continued on page 15)

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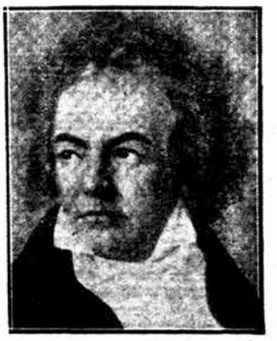
Yehudi Menuhin, the brilliant boy violinist. Is he the reincarnation of some great musician of the past?

Is Genius The Result Of Some Previous Life?

Does Reincarnation Throw Light On Problems Of Life?



Beethoven, whose genius as a composer has made his name immortal. Is all the inspiration and beauty of his music the sequel to a previous incarnation?

I know of no other philosophy than that of reincarnation which explains so simply and satisfactorily the seeming injustices and differences in human life? Without its clarifying logic life would present a hopeless, unintelligent muddle and a problem defying all attempts at a reasonable solution (writes Mr. Arthur Lamsley in "Prediction".)

It gives me some definite knowledge of myself by shattering the idea (held too fondly) that my body is I. It is not. My body is merely the fleshy clothes I wear, or the physical house I inhabit whilst I am living one of my many lives upon the earth. The 'real' I is the conscious life force, individualised, which animates this body of mine and which I prefer to call Spirit. I am a spirit. This belief helps me to understand and unravel some of the deep mysteries of life and reveals to me the fact that I have lived before and shall live again and that my present life on earth is only one of many such lives, all lived so that I should have the opportunity of gaining the sum total of human experience to fulfil the plan of my destiny.

Masefield On Reincarnation

John Masefield, Poet-Laureate and poet-philosopher, in "A Creed" put his belief in eloquent lines:

'I hold that when a person dies
His soul returns again to earth;
Arrayed in some new flesh-disguise,
Another mother gives him birth.
With sturdier limbs and brighter brain
The old soul takes the road again.

Such is my belief and trust;
This hand, this hand that holds the pen,
Has many a hundred times been dust
And turned, as dust, to dust again;
These eyes of mine have blinked and shone
In Thebes, in Troy, in Babylon.

Life is much like a great school where one cannot learn everything in one class, but has to graduate in a number of classes to perfect one's education. Likewise myself; I cannot hope to learn or experience everything in one short life, so I come back to earth many times in order to attain greater knowledge.

You will ask, and rightly so, what happens after I have gained all necessary human knowledge and experience? It is my belief that I will then be released from the wheel of human births and deaths and pass into another world of superhuman evolution where I shall not be required to clothe myself with a body of flesh. I share this belief with over six hundred and fifty million others throughout the world.

Modern science has not affected this belief, though it has shattered or modified many others. Not many years ago it was held that Darwin had solved the mystery of human evolution; no scientist to-day, however, accepts the theory of Darwin. Parents do not transmit their mental qualities to their children, they merely give to them their bodies. As a matter of fact, intellectual people have a very low power of reproductivity. We cannot explain genius; we sit at its feet in wonder and adoration—Mozart Handel, Beethoven and the wonder boy-violinist Yehudi Menuhin, who has captured the modern musical world with his talent, cannot be explained away by heredity. We can accept physical heredity, but not heredity of mental or moral attainments: in the latter case perverts have been born in the homes of noblemen.

God Is Not Responsible

How, other than by reincarnation, can we explain the differences in human life? A child is born in rags or riches, crippled or with the body of an Adonis, a genius or an idiot. It is foolish and unreasonable and certainly unjust to blame or to praise God for this state of affairs. In these days, however, it is only the unthinking few who believe such a cruel philosophy and brutal injustice.

The special creation theory of theological Christianity, when applied to real life, lacks justice and love. It presents a God who creates to torture and man a creature of ignorant helplessness.

But belief in reincarnation dethrones such blind and cruel chaos and clarifies the situation by discipled evolution during many lives, offering a chance of mental and spiritual growth.

The greatest obstacle to this belief in reincarnation is undoubtedly the memory. In my own case, I tried to recollect a particular thing or incident which would help me remember any of my past lives. I studied the question without prejudice and found that I could, and did have flashes of memory of past lives. This is not a matter where one can give personal proof to another, but one for reasonable study in search of truth for ourselves.

A Fascinating Study

Memory is a fascinating study; and very speedily it was borne in upon me that I had forgotten much of what happened to me in this present short life—so how could I expect to remember the happenings of perhaps three or four hundred years ago. Yet I learned that nothing is lost to memory and all that has ever happened is tucked away in the files of the subconsciousness. Association of an idea, a sense, or a face, may bring an uprush of memory from the past. Friendships at first sight are, I am sure, a reunion from other lives. Ins-

(Continued on page 43)

MARATHI DRAMA

(Continued from Page 14)

the 'Star' who acts the hero or heroine sing.

ISBEN AND THE NEW SCHOOL OF DRAMA.

When Isben who was one of the early pioneers of the new school of drama wrote his plays, he had a host of critics. They ran his works down as being morbid and unsuitable for production. For several years they remained unacted until the minds of the public were better educated. One has only to read and see plays of Pinero and Galswor hy of England, Brieux of Fran e, Maxim Gorky and Tcheho of Russia, D'Anunzio of Italy, to realize how the drama has changed since the days of Shakespeare. We have then to admit how hopelessly we are behind times in the modern method of dramaturgy. The new drama, as one of the exponents has said, is the compression of life which the stage undoubtedly demands without *falsification*. Drama as it is understood in Europe at all times is a representation of an incident full of conflict in every day life. It must be a grapple between two forces. Can we honestly say that we have any modern play in Marathi of the type of Ibsen's "The Doll's House" in which the struggle of a woman is against the laws framed by man from his point of view or of Pinero's play of "The Second Mrs. Tanguarry" in which is shown that a woman though married and settled respectably can never wipe out her past or a psychological play like the Third Degree which demonstrates that a man might be forced by suggestions to confess to a crime to which he is innocent. In other words, most of the Western dramas (old and modern) have proper themes with clear-cut basic ideas and thus tend to organise oneness or unity of impression.

THE MARATHI DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

The Marathi plays as they are written now are more or less a jumble of ideas without a proper arrangement of exposition, suspense, climax and denouement. There is hardly any characterisation as in Houghton's play of "Hindle Wakes" or St. John Irwin's "Jane Clegg." We have been repeatedly told that the permanent value of a play rests on characterization. It is the chief means of creating in an audience sympathy for the people of the play.

CHARACTERIZATION

Thus with even a string of disconnected anecdotes and jests the playwright contrives to achieve unity by striving to build round a man of note like Abraham Lincoln. In most Marathi plays that I have seen and read the interest is so spread out that an attempt at characterization, however feeble, fails to produce the desired effect in the minds of the audience. The intervention of music is to a great extent responsible for this defect.

WHAT IS DRAMATIC DIALOGUE?

Next comes the question of dialogue which is the life and soul of a good drama. The dialogues as the exponents of this art tell us, should be dramatic. That is, it should characterize a particular person in the play or help the plot to move on. In most of the Marathi plays one hears the repetition of the same thing, irrelevant remarks which have no bearing on the plot and jokes which at times mislead us from the main theme. The dialogue in a good European drama such as by authors like Galsworthy or St. John Irwin, or Clemance Dane, is so realistic that it sounds as if it were spoken for the first time. Every line either reveals a character or advances the story or gets a laugh. In some cases the dialogue is connotating, that is, it describes a character and also advances the plot. Now the introduction of a song at a very intense moment not only weakens the dialogue but lessens the effect of the emotional situation. If music has to be introduced, an occasional song or two as a function of a character might not be out of place. For instance if it is a story of a dancer or a courtezan and if either of them dances or sings in the course of the action for the entertainment of the characters, it might not be so out of place.

I have said sufficiently about the dramatic technique and also about the weaknesses of our drama. What I would now like to suggest to you all is to encourage young writers to try and follow the western technique in dramaturgy as we have done in other forms of writing, such as in journalism, novel writing, advertising and other things. Let these young writers write short plays either with one act or three acts to cover a period of one or two hours and a half respectively. We may not find a ready response from the public in the beginning but it will mean patience and perseverance. In course of time when the public are educated they will appreciate a well written play without music.

In the meantime plays written on the lines of modern Western technique can be presented to the intelligentsia of the province, who I trust will not fail to appreciate.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

ESSAYS FOR DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION

MODERN ESSAYS by Mr. and Mrs. Bedi, Careers, Lahore. Rs. 2/8.

Forming one of the series of handbooks published by the 'Careers' for the use and guidance of examinees for the various Governmental departmental examinations, "Modern Essays" contains quite a large variety of essays usually set for these candidates and is designed with the object of helping the examinee by furnishing him with both the plan and substance of the typical essay with its variable character and length. The essay-writing is only a part of the test and whether or not a handbook like this could help the candidate successfully to pass it, it is well-written, within its particular scope; the handbook compiles a large range of information that in itself could be found useful for the needs of the different departmental tests.

S. V.

AN ADMIRABLE ANTHOLOGY

ENGLISH ESSAYS OF TO-DAY. (Oxford University Press. 2s. 6d. net.)

This book completes the series of volumes of work by contemporary writers which the English Association began with the two volumes of "Poems of To-day" and "Prose of To-day." The selection of essays is made with great taste and discrimination and is bound to appeal to a large variety of readers. We here come across most of our old friends, from Alpha of the Plough to Aldous Huxley, though one notes with a pang that the great Chesterton has passed away since this volume was published.

The English Association deserves the thanks of all lovers of the language for bringing out this triology, and there is no doubt that like its predecessors, "The English Essays of To-day" will also earn a well-deserved popularity.

N. J.

George Bernard Shaw

A Study

THE ART OF BERNARD SHAW by S. C. Sen-Gupta. Oxford University Press. 7sh. 6d.

The book was a thesis for the Ph. D. of the University of Calcutta, and rightly has the distinction been conferred on the writer, who is a Professor of English, Presidency College, Calcutta. It is a brilliant survey of this world-famed dramatist, as a realist and as a biologist-economist. Mr. Bernard Shaw's realism is neither photography nor sheer sadistic wallowing in sordid details. He is neither Zola nor a seer-realist. "He has gone to the roots of conventional beliefs and ideas and shown what is essential reality behind external conditions which to him are not real but are only distortions of reality." Mr. Gupta has brilliantly succeeded in emphasising the difference between such gentle truth-seekers as Galsworthy and this iconoclast who is a "seeker of the reality behind phenomena." He sees things in a different way, as his friend the oculist told him "his vision is normal not in the sense that he sees things as other people do; he sees them better." He seems to go deeper into things, looks at the world with ruthless objectivity, looks at the premordial forces which are operating behind human society. Denuded of sentiment and romance, this student of natural history has looked at man as "one of the many experiments of the Life-Force which itself is constantly evolving," man has forgotten his original biological impulse for betterment and is lost in a maze of sentiment unconnected with the great currents of life. It is not love that matters, but the child. Mr. Gupta does not agree with other critics that Shaw's characters are mere talking-machines, atrophied of heart and emotion. His dramas are to be judged as dramas of instincts rather than of sentiments "Sentiment is an outer incrustation on the primal instincts and seen apart from them, is only a romantic fiction." He is unsentimental because he is a biologist as well as an economist. He looks at the Life-Force, non-moral, callous, with its will for betterment, and man its plaything and instrument. It does not function for beauty or morality but for "creatures with a more self-conscious will," its ultimate aim an alliance between the conscious and the unconscious. In a brilliant survey of Shaw as a biologist-economist Mr. Gupta tells us that he is a rationalist but behind it all "there is the belief of a mystic that it is the unknown, the unconscious, that is really active and creative." In Back to Methuselah he shows the immense possibilities of the unconscious Will. He is a believer in Creative Evolution, man as such is incapable of furthering his evolution by legislation and interference "unless the Will has been aroused into activity", . unless the unconscious Will is stirred up. Then it will go bounding to its destined end.

The relation between art and philosophy, and Mr. Shaw's superior attitude to consider artists who work for art alone as "musical epicures and political mugwumps" is very ably dealt with. Mr. Shaw claims to reconcile art with morality and philosophy. "The Life-Force and artistic genius both have a capacity for creating characters who are alive, who have intellect and emotion and have to struggle against external circumstances." It is in the instincts in their play and interaction, in the dictates of Inner Will, that we have to find the source of the conduct of Shaw's characters. That thesis is very cleverly and interestingly illuminated in Mr. Sen Gupta's notable and interesting book.

R. V.

RESEARCHES IN MUSLIM THOUGHT

MUSLIM THOUGHT AND ITS SOURCE, by Syed Muzaffaruddin Nadvi, Professor, Training College, Calcutta, pp. 168, price Rs. 4.

This little booklet is a laudable attempt at summarising the results of modern research concerning Muslim thought. It deals with Mutazilum (Rationalistic speculation), scholasticism, Sufiism and philosophy proper and is free from serious errors. The book lays undue stress on the theory that all Islamic speculation was original and not derived from outside sources. In this extreme view it is difficult to agree with the author, nor is it to the discredit of Islamic thinkers that they built on the foundation of Greek or Persian or Indian thought. Modern Europe clearly acknowledges the legacy of Islam with pride' is it necessary to put a strained interpretation on facts to develop a theory which cannot stand careful examination. In spite of a few minor shortcomings, e.g., the dedication to "My Precious Mother," the somewhat meagre bibliography, the not very attractive get-up, the booklet is useful. The price is absurdly excessive. The present writer almost thought that "Rs." was a misprint for "As."

A.A.A.F.

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INDIA AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Annual Report for the year 1935.

The Report under review sets forth the original aims and history of the Association. Imbued with the ideal of the supreme need of science, Dr. Sircar advocated the formation of the Indian Association for the cultivation of science. The idea gained ground and the Association came into existence in the year 1876 through the sympathy and encouragement of the then Governor of Bengal and the Viceroy of India. After a comparatively long period of inactivity during which the Association arranged only lectures and practical classes in Physics, Chemistry and Biology, the Association was stirred into activity by Mr. C. V. Raman (as he then was) who took advantage of its laboratories, while he was in the Indian Finance service, for doing original researches. His meritorious work was rewarded by the award of world's Nobel Prize in Physics. Thus the Association as it now stands, is the embodiment of the work and achievements of Sir C. V. Raman. The Association has now Prof. K. S. Krishnan as its research Director, and he is continuing the good traditions initiated by his worthy predecessor.

The Association supports itself on the interest accruing from several funds. The largest item of expenditure is the salary of the Professor which comes to about Rs. 17,000 out of a total budget of about Rs. 39,000 per annum. The resources of the Association, however, are inadequate to meet the entire needs of research, in view of the extent and quality of the work turned out.

The Report reveals certain irregularities in the administration but during the year under report, steps have been taken to correct them.

It is a characteristic of an institution of this type that it gets the stamp of the personality at the helm of its affairs. Both Sir C. V. Raman and Prof. K. S. Krishnan being physicists, the Association has practically turned into a place of abstract research in physics to the exclusion of other sciences, such as chemistry and biology. The ideal of the Association can, therefore, be said to be only partially fulfilled. However even in these days, when there are university centres of research, the Association has really filled in a great gap.

The Association had so far been publishing a journal in physics, but with the formation of the Indian Physical Society, the responsibility of publication has been taken over by that body. We feel dubious about the success of the journal in the present state of research in India, since it comes out more or less irregularly and there are other journals which are covering the same field. As regards research, the diversity and magnitude of problems studied or under investigation are an excellent tribute to Prof. Krishnan and his band of workers.

It would have been better if the Report had revealed the kind of facilities in the form of studentships, accommodation or otherwise there are available to intending workers. It does not mention, moreover, the number of students who seek admission from different provinces and how the distribution of those admitted stands on provincial basis. Another point in which one desires explanation from the management is in connection with the policy which, as stated on page 25, is to work in close co-operation with the other institutions devoted to science, among which mention is made of the University of Calcutta, the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the National Institute of Sciences, India, but no mention is made of the recently formed Indian Academy of Sciences, which we are told is an all-India body.

On the whole, the year under report depicts considerable changes which are bound to be ultimately beneficial to the Association.

N. R. T.

EARLY PEACE IN SPAIN?

DUCE & FUEHRER TO MEET?

Goebbels' Mysterious Mission To Venice

BERLIN, August 29.

Dr. Goebbels left for Venice by air in the morning, it is reported, to prepare the way for meeting Sgr. Mussolini and Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden by the end of September. The meeting has evoked talk of the attempt to build up anti-Bolshevist bloc in Europe, but official quarters assert no preparation for any such meeting has been made.—Reuter.

NEW PLACE FOR TROTSKY?

Norway Government's Decision In View Of Developments

OSLO, August 29.

We are going to find more suitable place for Trotsky, in Norway, declared the Minister of Justice. In view of the latest developments, Government did not feel bound by the permission previously granted to Trotsky to stay in Norway until December 18. If Trotsky can obtain a visa enabling him to leave Norway we would feel glad.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AMBUSHED AGAIN

JERUSALEM, August 29.

Arabs ambushed a party of British soldiers, last night, on the plain of Esdraelon, between Nablus and Nazareth. One soldier was killed, another died in the morning, and three others have been wounded.—Reuter.

Powers Are Working Hard To This End

REBELS CAPTURE OROPESA

London Girl Defies Order And Is Shot

PARIS, Aug. 29.

The possibility of early peace in Spain is envisaged this morning in the French press which declares that diplomats of the great Powers accredited to Madrid now staying at Hendaye on the French Frontier are working hard to this end.

"Le Jour" reports that they are holding a meeting this morning to arrange a formula for opening peace negotiations.—Reuter.

REBELS' VICTORY

SEVILLE, August 29.

The insurgent headquarters announces that after an extremely rapid advance on Madrid, columns, commanded by Colonel Castejon, entered the historic village of Oropesa, 62 miles from Madrid.

General Dellano declared: "We shall be in Madrid within a few days".—Reuter.

GOVT. ARTILLERY STILL THUNDERING

HENDAYE, Aug. 29.

A desperate onslaught on the Irun front was launched by the insurgents late last night, accompanied by rifle fire.

It continued until 1 p.m.

It is not known whether Government managed to hold their positions, but their artillery are still thundering.—Reuter.

INSURGENT 'PLANES ACTIVE

MADRID, Aug. 20.

An insurgent plane dropped bombs on Cibeles square, at the junction of the four most important streets, where the War Office, the Central Post Office and the Bank of Spain are situated.

Four persons were injured.—Reuter.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR UANMARCIAL

HENDAYE, August 29.

The battle for Uanmarcial raged until 03-00 in the morning whereafter rifle shooting continued throughout the night. Government troops still hold the strong fortified position at Sanmarcial, and apparently rebels have not advanced at any point of attack.

Calm reigned again at 09-00, but it is believed that insurgents have received artillery reinforcements, and are preparing for intensive bombardment of the frontier region. It is reported the attempt to capture Irun has been so costly in lives that the rebels intend to bombard the town until it surrenders. Many women and children from Behobia sought refuge in France during the night.—Reuter.

GIRL'S DEFIANCE COSTS HER LIFE

LONDON: August 29.

The "News Chronicle" publishes a message from Barcelona stating that Felicia Brown, a 32-year-old London Sculptress, was shot dead while she was a member of a night patrol.

She defied the order that British subjects should leave Barcelona, declaring that she was a Communist, and able to fight as well as any man.

She was immediately enlisted.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S NEW PROBLEM

Enlarged Army Will Put Big Strain On Her Finances

COMPANY TAX TO BE INCREASED

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

The evidence that the cost of Germany's enlarged army will put a big strain on the country's financial resources is contained in an announcement by the official German news agency that the company tax will be increased by 25 per cent. this year, and 50 per cent. in 1937. The announcement states that the new measure is necessary for carrying out the big tasks wherewith Government is faced.—Reuter.

BAN ON "FRONTIER GANDHI" MUST GO

A. I. "Abdul Gaffar Khan Day" To-morrow

RAWALPINDI, August 29.

The Frontier Province Congress Parliamentary Board has resolved to celebrate 31st of August, 1936, as "Ghaffar Khan Day" throughout India, by holding protest meetings at all places where resolutions condemning the action of the Frontier and Punjab Governments in imposing restrictions on the entry of "Frontier Gandhi" into the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Province, would be adopted.

The Board has appealed to all Congress organisations throughout the country to celebrate the day in a befitting manner.—United Press.

Parsi Youth And Girl In Suicide Pact? (Page 23)

Wind Up "Congress Nationalists"

MANIFESTO CLARIFIES AWARD ISSUE

Appeal To Bihar Party Leader

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, August 29.

Indication of the effect of clarification of Congress attitude regarding the Communal Award in the Election Manifesto so far as Bihar is concerned, is furnished by a statement issued by Babu Nawalkishore Prasad well-known lawyer and Hindu Mahasabhite, who opposed the Congress in the last Assembly election, strongly urging the winding up of the Congress Nationalist Party.

Babu Nawalkishore in his statement says:—

I have read with great pleasure the Congress Manifesto and feel that it has brought back Congress to its own strong position.. Excepting a few who may have their own special reason for backing up the formation and strengthening of what was known as the Congress Nationalist Party, most of those members of Congress, like myself, who could not reconcile themselves to last year's declaration of Congress policy regarding Communal Award, had lent their support more or less to the Congress Nationalist Party. To such the whole question was a question of principle.. The Congress Manifesto has eventually been effective enough to my mind to bridge the gulf between the two groups of Congressmen.

I appeal now to all the members of the Congress Nationalist Party in Bihar to ponder over the situation and consider the desirability of winding up the Congress Nationalist Party altogether in the interest of the country at large, as no longer any question of principle is involved.

I shall in this connection make a personal appeal to my friend Babu Jagatnarainlal to consider whether it would not in future be a waste of his own energy as well as that of his followers to run elections separately on behalf of the Congress Nationalist Party.

For Entry Coupon of our Rs. 10,000 "OBJECTS" COMPETITION

See Page 29

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at **Re. 1 for 16 words.** Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Room, Godown and Office in cheap rent. See Mahavir Building, 71C-701, Homji Street, Fort. (6805).

44. MEDICAL.

Zat-Pat-Ruz—Only reliable remedy for every skin disease and burns. Sold everywhere. Pravin Pharmacy, Malad, Bombay. (6761)

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (R6746).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

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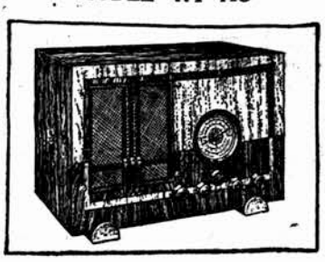

Rs. 300/-

Radio Gramophone
MODEL 474 AC Rs. 570

Auto-Radiogram
MODEL 475 AC Rs. 700

ENQUIRE AT OUR SHOW ROOMS
At 28, Rampart Row, BOMBAY
For EASY HIRE PURCHASE TERMS.

MONSOON GAINS STRENGTH

Poona Forecasts Increase Of Rain In Deccan

POONA, Aug. 29.

The bay depression has caused strong monsoon in North Madras coast and East Central Provinces. The Monsoon has also strengthened in Upper Burma. Assam and Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, east Central Provinces, Konkan. Malabar and North Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, east United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, west Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Punjab Hills, Gujarat, South-east Madras and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Raipur 4 inches; Rangoon, Gwa. Cocanada and Calingapatam 3 inches each; Jalpaiguri, Jagdalpur and Vizagapatam 2 inches each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in the Orissa and north Madras coasts and east Central Province, and increase and extend in west Central Provinces and the Deccan. The monsoon will continue to be active in Burma and local falls of rain will occur in Assam and Bengal.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely to continue in north Madras coast during next 24 hours and occur in Central Provinces during next forty-eight hours—A.P.

MONSOON HAVOC IN KASHMIR

JAMMU, August 28.

Report has just now been received here of a severe storm attended by heavy rains that has swept over the "illaqa" of Bhimber, District Mirpur, in Jammu Province. Numerous villages have been more or less affected by the heavy spate. A number of houses have collapsed; some roads and bridges are reported to have been swept away. Crops and cattle have also suffered heavy loss.—United Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of August 29.

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a. m. 78.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 76.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.7 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.0 degrees 1.7 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.28 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.21 inches

Total rainfall during the year 50.33

Weather remarks: Showers

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED AUGUST 29

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-43 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 89.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A witness who stood in the witness-box and began answering questions chewing something in his mouth, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr Waterfield, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

New President And Executive Elected At Annual Meeting

At the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Christian Association held in the Robert Money School Hall on Saturday the annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1935-1936 were adopted and passed.

Mr. E. J. Blem presided at the meeting. There were keen contests this year for the Presidentship and other offices.

Rao Sahib B. Y. Khisty J.P., was elected President and Mr. David Shaw as Vice-President. The other office-bearers elected were:—Mr. S. K. Rabator, Secretary and Dr. A. V. Makasare, Treasurer. The members of the Executive Committee were also elected.

A resolution proposed by Mr. David Shaw and seconded by Revd. K. L. Shinde, to give the Baba Padmanji Scholarship to any of the Protestant Indian Christian Students domiciled in the Bombay Presidency who attained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination among the successful Indian Christian Students and who joined the college affiliated to the University of Bombay, was passed.

With vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

Congressmen in Saharanpur are making great preparations in connection with the forthcoming visit of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on September. 11. He will tour in this district for two days.

MIND

Try CHATTO'S Mustard Honey. Sure remedy for Cataract and other Eye-troubles. Success guaranteed. Sample free with postage. The Chatto & Co. SAGUNA, (B. C.), Bengal.

NOVA
DENTAL CREAM
USED TWICE A DAY WILL LAST FOR OVER A MONTH
THIS MODERN SCIENTIFIC TOOTHPASTE MADE OF SELECTED HARMLESS MATERIALS WILL EFFICIENTLY CLEANSE YOUR TEETH HARDEN YOUR GUMS & GENERALLY MAINTAIN YOUR ORAL HYGIENE
YES THIS DOUBLE SIZED TUBE-FULL 3 OZS-COSTS YOU NO MORE THAN TUBES OF HALF THIS SIZE
USE THIS EXCELLENT PASTE AND DON'T FORGET THE VALUE IT BRINGS YOU
THE NOVA CO. BOMBAY 21.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, English Cabinet, Chesterfield Sets, Steel Cabinet, Milner safe, Wardrobes, etc.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Programme

SUNDAY, August 30.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service (Church) of England), from Margate Parish Church. 9-20 p.m. A Musical Interlude. 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements. 9-45 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos. 10-15 p.m. The Commodore Grand Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
VUB 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

a.m.
11-0 Surbahar Solos. Prof. Mohomed Kha.
11-30 Light Classical Music Hirabai Barodekar. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla
p.m.
1-0 The V.U.B. Ensemole.
4-00 A recital of East Indian Songs will be given by Mr. F. P. Gonsalves.
4-30 Prof. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar will broadcast light classical music till.
5-30 while at 5-30 p.m. the running commentary on the Rovers Tournament will be relayed from the Cooperage till.
6-50 The Programme of recorded music will be from 6-50-7-00 p.m.
7-0 Recorded Hits from the Films. By Brunswick Decca Salon.
7-35 Talk (English): "Ten Minutes of Good Health".—By Anem.
7-45 The Continental Quintet. Albert Tarrant, Baritone. the Quintet, Overture "Fingals Cave" F. Mendelsohn. Fantasie "The Bartered Bride" F. Smetana. Albert Tarrant, King Charles V. White. A Dream Bartlett. The Quintet, Waltz "At the Court Ball" J. Lanner. Hungarian Dance No. 5 J. Brahms. Albert Tarrant. For you alone Geehl. Trees Rasbach. The Quintet, Torch dance of the Brides of Kashmir, A. Rubinstein Potpourri "Rendezvous with Master Lehar." V. Hruby.
9-0 News in English.
9-10 News in Hindi.
9-20 A Variety Concert. By Homji Sisters.
10-0 SB Light Music. Kumar Gandharwa.
10-30 SB Gazals and Quwalis. Ahmed Dilawar accompanied by the VUB Indian.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s

a.m.
8-0 Bhajan By A. I. R. Artists. Chorus.
8-10 A. I. R. Orchestra. Pabhat.
8-15 Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Classical Music.
8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Education in Japan." By Badrul Islam.
9-0 Hamid Husain. "Machal jab kabhi hazrat-i-dil gae hain Woh daman chura kar bamushkil gae hain." (Bekhud).
9-10 Abid Husain of Moradabad "Sans dekhi tan-i-bismil men jo ate ate Aur jallad ne charka diya jate jate." (Rind).
9-20 Dance Melodies. Sabiri. Sarangi. Sardar. Violin, Mukerji Violin Malangi, Sarangi. (Accompanied by Tabla, Majira and Bells).
9-30 Hamid Husain. "Jo us sarw qad se judai hui hai Qayamat mire sar peh ai hui hai." (Akbar Allahabadi).
9-40 Abid Husain of Moradabad. "Jahan lag gai kargar ho gai Miri ah teri nazar ho gai." (Dagh).
9-50 Azizur Rahman. "Puchhata ja miri marqad se guzarne wale kia guzarti hai tiri jan peh marne wale." (Dagh).
10-0 A Recorded Programme.
p.m
12-30 Indian Recorded Music.
5-30 A. I. R. Orchestra. Jait Siri.
5-35 Qawwali by A. I. R. Artists.
5-55 Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Barwa.
6-0 Abid Husain. Thumri—Ghazals.
6-15 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Jait.
6-20 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-30 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
6-40 Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Classical Music.
7-20 Duet: "Song of the Flower Girl." "Lo phool jani le lo" By Gulzar Bai and Asad Ali Khan.
7-30 "For Villagers Only."
8-30 Talk (Hindustani): "Urdu, Hindi and Hindustani." by Dr. Aleen.
8-45 Songs from the Khubsurat Bala. Part III.
9-15 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Industrial Development in the Punjab." By Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Kt.
10-0 A Light Music Combination from His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

a.m.
8-36 Instrumental Music. The Betar Orchestra conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. Vocal Music (Bengali).
8-46 Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Duet.
8-56 Sura Nath Mazumdar—Light Classical.
9-11 Pankaj Kumar Mullick. Tagore's Songs.
9-26 Sati Devi Tagore's Songs.
9-46 A Short Classical Programme. Maya Devi—Kheyal.
10-1 Suraj Prosad Srivastava—Kheyal.
10-21 The Betar Orchestra (contd.)
10-31 Talk (Bengali): "Stage and Screen." By Spectator.
10-51 SB Musical Selections from the Studio.

Committed To Sessions On Murder Charge

Pandu Babaji, who was arrested in connection with the death of one Savitribai on 29th May at Chawl No. 3, Clarke Rd., Bombay, was committed to sessions by Mr. Oscar H Brown at Mazagaon Court, on Saturday, after a drawn-out sitting extending over nearly four hours, when several witnesses were examined including three minors—two girls and a boy.

The Magistrate was of the opinion that a 'prima facie' case for murder had been made out.

Pandu was arrested outside the room where Savitribai was found dead, with her throat cut, on the day in question, and he was the brother-in-law of the deceased.

Pandu, who, for a long time, was unemployed was given employment by his brother (husband of deceased), only two days prior to the tragedy.

Narayan left home on the day in question at 2 p.m., and, when he returned home, at 8-30 p.m., he found a crowd and came to know what had happened.

The question that engaged the attention of the authorities was whether the death was suicide or homicide?

The Police Surgeon was emphatically of opinion that the death was only homicidal.

Under the above circumstances the accused was committed to Sessions.

In regard to the examination of the minors, the Magistrate, at the very outset, satisfied himself that they were intelligent enough to give evidence, as a few casual questions which were put to them, were answered intelligently by them and in a straightforward manner.

LOSS OF RIGHT OF PENSION

Reserve Banl. Issue Department Staff's Grievance

The grievances and requirements of the members of the Reserve Bank of India Issue Department Association were voiced at the annual general meeting held on Saturday.

The Association was named "The Reserve Bank of India Association", and anyone working in the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, could become a member.

By a resolution, the meeting drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the "inferior servants of the Old Currency Offices (now in the Reserve Bank) have been denied the benefits of the recently revised pension rules owing to their transfer to the Reserve Bank of India with effect from April 1, 1935." In view of the adverse effects, the Controller was requested to move the Government to issue orders to make the rules applicable to them and enable them to obtain the actuarial value of their pensionary rights according to the revised rules in cases where they had contributed to the Bank's Provident Fund.

The annual report, which was read by Mr. B. B. Acharya, stated "inter alia":—

"A representation was made to except the staff from paying the charges for revenue stamps for receipt of their salary; the request was complied with. A representation was also made to the Inspector about the paucity of higher appointments for the Bombay office in the staff regulations and certain other anomalies and an interview was asked for to discuss this question. He was pleased to grant the interview and he was satisfied that the grievance was real and promised to bring them to the notice of the higher authorities of the Bank. It is a matter of satisfaction that he has recommended some extra staff in the records and accounts sections General Side."

Selection Of Dharwar Congress Candidates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Aug. 29.

Dr. Hardikar has called an urgent meeting of the Dharwar District Parliamentary Board at Gandhi Mandir, Hubli, on 3rd September, at 4 p.m. to consider the recommendation of district candidates for the forthcoming elections and to decide the means of intensifying Congress propaganda. Several non-members and sympthisers has also been invited.

Mrs. Umabai Kundapur addressed huge gathering at Gadag under the auspices of the Ganesh Mandal yesterday on "Western influence on the East," touching religious, economic, social and political aspects.

ROXY

New Queen's Road.
5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
To-day Matinee 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'

Achhut Kanya

Starring:—

DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
TUNEFUL MUSIC, CHARMING DANCES, ROMANCE & COMEDY

7th Week

Cheering crowds gave hearty ovation on Saturday to
MADAN THEATRES CROWNING SUCCESS--
THE GREAT and GLORIOUS INDIAN COMEDY TALKIE

JAHANARA

India's popular star KAJJAN with her melodious songs
Usuf Effendi, Jagdish and all-star cast. Director:—F. R. IRANI.

To-day: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m. Wellington CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

OPERA HOUSE

To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CLAUDE RAINS
as NAPOLEON

WITH

MARION DAVIS
DICK POWELL

IN ONE OF HISTORY'S SECRET ROMANCES

HEARTS DIVIDED

Supported By:
CHARLIE RUGGLES
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Book Early 'Phone 21200

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
praises

'SAVKARI PASH'

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru enjoyed "Savkari Pash" on Monday last and expressed about his having liked the picture. He was particularly impressed by the exquisite beauty of the rural life presentation.

'SAVKARI PASH'

SHALINI CINETONE'S
Great Musical Rural

Directed by:
BABURAO PAINTER

and starring
VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR

It now enters into its
3RD TRIUMPHANT WEEK
AT

MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on
Sat., Sun., and Holidays

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As a sequel to the stabbing affray at Fort Street last night Asharaf Abdulla was arrested by a constable while he was in pursuit of the complainant who was fleeing for his life.

It is stated Habib Yusuf and the accused met last night in Fort Street and some dispute arose between them, which led to an exchange of blows. Habib appears to have got the worst of the quarrel and was about to withdraw when Asharaf is alleged to have whipped out a knife and struck him. Habib, thereupon, took to his heels and was chased by Asharaf.

A Police Constable on patrol duty arrested Asharaf.

At the Esplanade Police Court to-day, when the accused was placed before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, an order was passed releasing him on bail of Rs. 650 with one surety, Rs. 350, to be deposited in cash.

The soothing effect of a massage administered by a professional 'champiwalla' and its sequel was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court to-day when Fakir Sai Mahomedali was charged with theft of Rs. 70.

The complainant Ramsarandas Anant residing in House No. 40, Fort Street, noticed a 'champiwalla' passing along the road at 1-30 a.m.

He called him up to his room and asked him to give him a massage. The soothing effects of the massage appears to have sent Ramsarandas into a sort of trance. The 'champiwalla' meanwhile is alleged to have helped himself to Rs. 70 found in the pocket of the complainant and decamped.

When Ramsarandas woke up he found that the massage had had its evil effects and so he promptly rushed off to the police station and lodged a complaint. The police immediately combed out the neighbourhood and the missing 'champiwalla' was traced and arrested at 4-30 a.m. near the Post Office.

The accused was ordered by the Magistrate to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 150 with one surety, Rs. 50 to be deposited in cash.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed further hearing to-day of the case in which (1) Hotilal Sunderlal, (2) Isari Mungi, (3) Hari prasad Gangadhar and (4) Anantram Juntalal are charged with conducting and assisting in the management of a common gaming house at Shop No. 4, Gyan Building, Cavel, Cross Street, for accepting satta bets.

When the case was called out, the Police Prosecutor, stated that Sub-Inspector Mullick of the Special Squad, who carried out the raid was not present in the Court, as he had gone out to carry out a raid on alleged gambling den for race betting.

Raghunath Vithal, one of the punters was cross-examined by defence counsel.

Mr. C. B Velkar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Rueben Solomon; Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. Saraf and Mr. Ardeshir Birdie, defended the accused.

A domestic servant, riding a hired bicycle was knocked down by the B.E.S.T. bus No. 1736, driven by one Sultan Ahmed Moosakhan on the Walkeshwar Road on Friday afternoon.

The cyclist, Mahadeo Dhondu Chawan, was proceeding towards Malabar Hill after paying a visit to his brother at Girgaum Back Road, when the bus coming from the opposite direction, collided with the cycle.

It came to a stop immediately near Tahar Mahal by which time the front-wheel of the cycle was crushed by the right front-wheel of the bus and the rider was thrown off.

The injured man was immediately removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died shortly after.

The brother of the deceased, at the inquest held over the body this morning, said that his brother's mouth smelt of toddy when he visited him, but at the time of his departure 'he was quite alright and the effects of drink had vanished.'

The inquest was adjourned to 4th September at this stage for Police to investigate the matter.

Thomas Noronha the driver of Taxi No. 7455 who, it was alleged, drove his car over a sleeper on Bazar Road at Kamatipura was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 200 at the Mazgaon Court to-day.

It was further alleged that the accused drove his car on the wrong side and as a result one Ramsaran Ayodhya sleeping close to the wall on the road was run over and later died in hospital. Another man was injured.

It was alleged the accused was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident which ended in a fatality.

Shanker Newrati Jadhava was remanded at the Mazgaon Court on the charge of kidnapping a minor girl from the village Laxmi-Dahivadi. The girl was brought to Bombay some time back and it was stated the accused abandoned her in a friend's house at Sewri.

The accused was arrested to-day on suspicion by the Kalachowki police.

One Salebhoy Gulam Hoosan was arrested by the Dongri Police at Doctor Street last night it was alleged while receiving Satta bets. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 500 (Rs. 50 cash) at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

CYCLIST'S DEATH

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two eye-witnesses gave evidence, to-day, on the death of a cyclist knocked down by a motor-lorry on the noon of August 20 last, at the junction of the Matunga Station Road and Vincent Road.

Vinayak Balawant Pilgaonkar, an architect and engineer (47) cycling from Sion on August 20 last was knocked down by lorry No. Bom. 8032, and died in the K. E. M. Hospital the same night.

The jury after hearing the evidence gave a verdict of death by shock following fracture of pelvis and added a rider that he was knocked down from his bicycle on Matunga Station Road by motor-lorry Bom. 8032 which Khabi Ahmed Mohommed Haruf was driving in a rash and negligent manner.

S. K. Shetty, a hotel-keeper of Parel, in giving evidence stated that he wanted to board a tram near the junction and he was hurrying. But as the tram-car had moved away, he waited for another tram-car. As he stood waiting, he saw a bullock-cart crossing Vincent Road and halting near him.

Just at that time, a motor-lorry came along Vincent Road from the direction of Polbawdi. The lorry careered along the road and all of a sudden turned to the left into Matunga Station Road without sounding the horn.

A cyclist came pedalling along from the direction of the station and he was on the middle of road. The motor-lorry, then, knocked him down at about 8 paces from the north-west curve of the road.

The lorry, then, moved to a distance of 65 to 70 feet. A crowd collected and witness with the help of the crowd picked up the body and removed it to the pavement where it was placed.

The cart-driver said in evidence that as the lorry turned into the Matunga Station Road, panicky pedestrians ran towards his cart. And when the lorry turned into the Station Road, there was a choked cry. Witness could not say how the accident came to be happened but deposed that he saw the cyclist lying on the road.

Vincent Road, at that time was clear. The driver did not sound the horn.

DRIVER'S STATEMENT.

The driver of the lorry, in a statement, said that he had no occasion to go into the Station Road as he wanted to drive straightaway to the Kingsway Circle.

The cart suddenly came across his path and to save it he had to swerve to his left into the Station Road.

The jury gave the verdict as stated above.

Pabitra Kumar Deb Roy, who was arrested in 1931 while he was reading in Calcutta detained in the Berhampore detention camp for nearly three years and subsequently interned at his residence in Brahmanbaria, has now been released on certain conditions.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE

MIGHTIEST MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL MASTERPIECE which has entertained Millions in South India

'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'

LIVELY COMEDY — CHARMING SONGS — SWEET MUSIC — GOOD RECORDING.

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VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
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PLAZA

TO-MORROW
SUNDAY 30TH
AT 10 A.M.

RIGHT YOU'RE
SHE'S
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in

AMAR JYOTI

—Immortal Flame—

A Prabhat Super
in
9th WEEK
at

KRISHNA

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on
Sat., Sun., and Holidays

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva 13, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 12, 1355
Parsi: Aspandarmad 29, 1305
Hightide: 10-36 22-36
Lowtide: 3-48 16-45
Sunrise: 6h 23m
Sunset: 6h 56m
All-India Spain Day.
St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas: Inspection of Bombay Corps by Sir Ernest Burdon, Chief Commissioner of the Brigade, Lady Willingdon Building, Esplanade Maidan, 9-30 a.m.

Monday, August 31.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.; Special meetings, 4-40 p.m. and 4-50 p.m.

Tuesday, September 1.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Rotarian A. S. Trollip on "The Traffic Problem", Green's Restaurant, 1-30 p.m.
Haj Committee, special meeting, 5 p.m

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

HINDU GYMKHANA

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Gymkhana premises at Matunga.

VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The annual 'Tirupanitrotsavani' of Sri Venkatesa Baghwan will come to a close to-day (Sunday). The hours of worship will be as usual.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Union Office, Indira Building, Parel, Poibavdi.

S. I. CO-OP. HOSTEL SOCIETY MATUNGA

The seventh annual general body meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. S. Khan Nakhet on "Kuran and its teachings" every Sunday in the premises of the Anjuman-Islam High School near Bori Bunder from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. by Dr P. K. Bhopatkar on "Planets and their influence on names".

S. I. SANGEETHA SABHA

Under the ausnices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha, there will be a musical concert by Srimati Rajam (daughter of late Pushpavanum) today (Sunday) at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramji Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga. Free admittance to members only.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TOM WALLS
RALPH LYNN
IN
"POT LUCK"
with
"ROBERTSON HARE"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kelly the Second." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Speed Reporter." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
EMPIRE—"Captain January." Time as usual
EXCELSIOR—"Pot Luck". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vidrohee." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p. m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hearts Divided." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dantes Inferno." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Till We Meet Again." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Usha." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p. m.
REGAL—"Show Boat." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jehanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Prabhu-ka-Pyara." Daily at usual time.

"LOVE MARRIAGE"

Under the auspices of Indo Portuguese Institute, Bandra, there will be a debate on "Love Marriages are a failure" to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in one of the class rooms of St. Stanislau's High School, Bandra. Prof. Armando Menezes, will preside. The debate is open to the public.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting and the prize-distribution ceremony of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the hall of the S. I. and Sc. Society's School for Girls, Shankershet Wada, Pallow Road. Mr. G. S. Madan will preside.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 1st September at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M. A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "Thoughts in Bundehishna relating to the Creation of the World."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"How does human soul evolve?" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

S. I. ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Association and Asthika Samaj, Mr. Nagarajan, the Mysore prodigy of 14 years, will deliver a lecture on "Comparative religion and universal brotherhood" at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

K. N. SHIMPI STUDENTS TO BE CONGRATULATED

Successful students of the community in the various examinations of the Bombay University held during the year will be congratulated under the auspices of the Kokanastha Namdeo Shimpi Shikshanottejak Mandali at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank. The social drama "Usna Navra" will be staged on the occasion. Special seats are reserved for ladies.

WORKERS MUST OBSERVE "SPAIN DAY"

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, General Secretary, All-India Trades' Union Congress, has issued the following appeal:—

It is gratifying to note that all radical elements in the country have decided to observe Sunday the 30th August 1936, as All-India Spain Day to express their sympathy and solidarity of the Indian people with the toiling masses of Spain. The situation in Spain reveals the reactionary character of land-lords and other vested interests who are to-day revolting against the Government established by the people and for the people.

I, therefore, appeal to all the working class organisations in the country to co-operate with the various organisations who have decided to observe to-day Sunday as All-India "Spain Day".

To-day's Flag Salutation At Congress House

The monthly flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the terrace of the office building, B P. C. C. Congress House, when Mrs. Naidu will unfurl the Flag.

AT GHATKOPAR

The flag salutation ceremony will be performed at the Ghatkopar Chhavni to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

IN 'A' WARD

Under the auspices of 'A' Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at 28 Manordas Street, Holi Chakla, Fort.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL

The annual general meeting of Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, the 6th September at 4 p.m. at Mani Nagar Nivas, A/38 Panalal Terraces.

IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8-0 a. m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road by Swami Motichand G. Kapadia.

IN 'E' WARD

Under the auspices of 'E' Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be performed by Mr. R. K. Achrekar, president of the Ward Committee to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

IN 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly national flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office, Poibavdi, Parel, when Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, president of the Committee, will unfurl the flag.

IN 'G' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, the following function has been arranged to be celebrated at 8 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Congress Office, (opposite B. B. and C. I. Rly Dadar Station):

8 a.m Flag salutation by the president.

8-15 a.m Gathering of Congress workers and sympathisers.

9 a.m. Hearty send off to Mr. T. R. Narayane, ex-president of the 'G' Ward D. C. C.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. Ramdev of Gurukul Kangri will deliver a lecture on "Hindu Muslim question and Arya Samaj" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road (Kakadwadi). Pandita Chandravidyadevi and Kumari Shantadevi will also address the meeting.

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagvad Geeta" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Present problems and Arya Samaj" at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.).

"SPAIN DAY" IN CITY

To-day's Meeting At Blavatsky Lodge

Bombay will observe "Spain Day" at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, A. F. and G. Ward District Congress Committee to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a. m. at Blavatsky Lodge.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Among the speakers will be Syts. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Dr. R. M. Lohia, Foreign Secretary of the A. I. C. C., Messrs. Ishwarbhai Patel and S. S. Batlivala.

The following is the programme of the All-India Spain Day as arranged by the Peoples' Front Spain Day Committee:

Workers' meeting, Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 4 p.m. President: Mr. V. B. Karnik; speakers: Messrs. Bhise, Charles Mascarenhas, Oak, Wamanrao Kulkarni.

Procession from Kamgar Maidan to Chaupatty Meeting.

Citizens' Meeting, Chaupatty at 5-30 p.m.: President: Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and speakers: Messrs. L. C. Lalji Pendse, Indulal Yagnik, Bhogle, S. K. Shah and Mrs. Maniben Mulji.

A procession will start after the meeting.

AT NORTHBROOK GARDEN

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Azad Din, Navajawan Party, and the Bombay Handloom Workers' Union, a public meeting of the workers will be held at Northbrook Garden at 6-30 p. m. to-day (Sunday) to celebrate the 'Spain Day.' Mr. Mahomed Siddik will be in the chair. Messrs. Mahomed Yusuf, Abdul Satar, R. S. Pandit and Mahomed Esmail, Rahimatullah and others will speak.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
Regal and Capitol
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Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M

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and PETERSEN—FOORD
Championship Fight
Free List Suspended

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN PROBLEMS

Modern Approach In Social Work

The following is a summary of an address delivered before the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association at the P. V. M. Gymkhana, on Friday last by Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Professor of Social Economy, Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay.)

Social work is not new but what is new about modern social work is the method or technique used for understanding human problems. Science, no doubt, is the architect of modern civilisation; its achievements dominate our culture and its spirit shapes the character of our intellectual and spiritual life. And applied science is concerned now with the possibilities of gaining a scientific understanding of social phenomena and of some degree of their control on the basis of such understanding. The study of human beings, their social relations and their behaviour is even more difficult than the investigation into the mysteries of Nature. The human soul and its individual problems need individual study if they are to be traced to their beginnings and solved.

To reach the root causes o human ills is not an easy matter, especially as more often than not the sufferer is quite unconscious of the real reason for his always existent load of troubles and sufferings. The theologian has his own way of approaching these problems. He seeks to understand human failings by explaining them in terms of the sinful nature of man. He maintains that the socially maladjusted individual himself is responsible for his troubles and that his problems could only be solved by personal reformation. Religion, therefore, emphasizes personal responsibility and takes less note of other causes. The modern social worker, on the other hand, gives up the conventional moral and religious interpretations of misconduct, poverty, disease, defectiveness and the like, and assumes that the relation of cause and effect is as valid for human behaviour as for any other phenomenon. In adopting this approach, he does not, however, ignore the objective reality and importance of personal attitudes as active forces in social situations.

A Biological Approach

Very different from the approach of the theologian is that of the biologist. The latter comes to the study of people in trouble, viewing them as organisms

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa.

whose structures are defective, or are not functioning properly. In his search for the sources of trouble, the biologist studies heredity and development, injuries or diseases which may have affected the organism, and the physical environments in which it has lived. His main interest is the biological improvement of the race and considers defective inheritance as the fundamental explanation for all non-social traits in human beings. Like the biologist, the medical man is also interested in heredity, but he tries to explain human behaviour from the point of view of physiological processes.

One of the most extreme instances of this effort is the attempt to tell the story of human life in terms of the endocrines or glands of internal secretion. "Innumerable varieties" says Dr. Louis Berman, "and combinations of interglandular action supply us with the limitless types of adolescent girls. Some endocrine co-operatives that make one girl stable and settled, will make others unstable and unsettled. Alicia may be hyperthyroid, and so excitable, nervous, restless and subject to palpitation of heart and sleeplessness. Bettine may have too much post-pituitary, and so will menstruate early, tend to be short, blush easily, be sentimentally suggestive and sexually accessible. Christina may be adrenal-cortex centred and so masculinoid: courageous, sporty, mannish in her tastes, aggressive toward her companions. Dorothea may have a balanced thyroid and pituitary, and so lead the class as good looking, studious, bright, serene and mature. Florence, who has rather more thyroid than her pituitary can balance, will be bright but flighty, gay but moody, energetic but not as persevering. And so on and so on."

Many of you will, no doubt, declare that this is an extreme statement of the case. But like the extreme emphasis on heredity, it serves to call attention to factors which are often neglected, and whose study may provide valuable clue to an understanding of individual problems. In view of the contributions medical science has already made in this direction, the modern social worker tries to discover as much information as possible about both the individual's heredity and his present physical condition.

Psychologist's View-point

The psychologist's interest in people, unlike that of the biologist's, is directed less to their bodies and more to their behaviour. He views the individual as a unit reacting to a varied environment. One school emphasizes the importance of heredity and instincts; another concerns itself with conditioning and habit formation; still another stresses native ability. Some psychologists interpret delinquency, poverty, retardation, industrial inefficiency, etc. in terms of low intelligence quotient. The modern social worker takes from the contributions of psychology the fact that we do start out in life with something or other in the way of tendencies to act and that this something or other is real in determining what we do and what we become later on.

The psychiatrist is inclined to look for the root of troubles in mental disease than in inborn mental deficiency. He maintains that it is essential to consider the mental aspect of every maladjustment, and that with every disturbance of social relations, there is bound to be a disturbance of one's inner life. He, therefore, lays greater stress on emotions than on intelligence. Crime, alcoholism, prostitution, vagrancy, faith cures, etc., are aspects of personality disorder. Modern psychiatry does not draw a line between "normal" and "abnormal", but devotes itself to an interpretation of human behaviour from the standpoint of mental life. It is here that one finds one of the most helpful ways of attacking social problems.

Problem Viewed By Economist

The economist, on the other hand, maintains that people's troubles arise out of their lack of goods and services. The majority of the population, he says, is sunk in "wage slavery" forced to accept dreary, monotonous, exhausting and dangerous work, exposed to disease and condemned to life-long poverty. Human ills are due primarily to a bad economic system. While the economist is concerned with the prevention of poverty for the promotion of social well-being, the sociologist interprets human problems in terms of maladjustment and demoralization, and is concerned with social relations manifested in groups and institutions. He is interested in disease, feeble-mindedness, introversion and the like in order to determine how these conditions affect human interaction, group life and culture traits. He seeks to learn how social structures start, develop, maintain themselves and decline. No one lives unto himself. Every one is a member of various groups, like the family, community, trade union, etc., and whatever interrupts the smooth running of one's personal life alters one's role in the groups.

No one of these various approaches is sufficient in itself for an understanding of human problems. The modern social worker makes use of all these approaches as far as possible, varying the emphasis with the needs of particular persons and groups.

You may now ask the question: What can we as individuals or as an organization do in the way of social service? Your organization has been active for nearly half a century, and it was brought into being for the definite purpose of providing opportunities for social contacts for ladies of different communities. And now the time has come for Indian women of all shades of opinion to unite in putting through constructive programmes of social welfare to better the living conditions of women and children. If your organization is to keep pace with the rapid changes that are now taking place in India, it must expand its field of interest and undertake new projects of social service. The present economic crisis and unemployment have greatly increased and aggravated our social problems. Thousands have been rendered destitutes and their suffering is appalling. At no time has the need for intelligent philanthropy been greater than it is to-day.

Types Of Voluntary Social Service

Out of the many types of voluntary social service, I should like to mention three or four for your immediate consideration. In all crowded tenement sections there is a pressing need for a Good-will Occupational Centre. It may be organized more or less on the lines of the Neighbourhood House or the Settlement. To carry on the many-sided activities of such a centre, a three-storied building is desirable. The ground floor may be used for office, sales rooms and a dispensary. The first floor for workshops of various kinds and the top floor for a nursery school, recreation clubs for women and children and adult classes. 'Good-will Bags" must be distributed throughout the city for collecting old shoes, cast off clothes, magazines, books and other useful articles. Handicapped men, women and jobless men must be employed to repair the goods collected in the workshops of the Centre. They may then be sold at nominal cost in the Good-will Sales Rooms. This will provide employment for persons who would otherwise be unemployed and salvaged goods can be sold to the poor at prices within their easy reach.

The recreation club of the Centre will take the boys and girls away from the perils and temptations of the street where most of them find their amusement Extraordinarily good results can be obtained even from a couple of hours once a week spared to a group of young folk. The Nursery School of the Centre can take care of the little children of working mothers and provide them the early training which is so necessary to the proper growth of young children.

Another line of activity which can easily be undertaken by members of this association is the Neighbourhood Teaching work. The Neighbourhood Teacher must take a definite locality in a slum area and organize evening or night classes for women of the locality in a home in the neighbourhood itself which has sufficient accommodation for holding a class. Subjects which have practical and vital relation to their daily life must be taught. Such home study classes can be organized and made to serve a very useful purpose, if there are enough volunteers to give their time and talents for such work.

The Friendly Visitor

Many of the working class homes are in need of the services of the Friendly Visitor. Most

(Continued on Page 33)

"I used to be subject to very severe colds"

"I used to be subject to very severe colds, but since using Vapex I have always been able to check them. . . ."

From a Vapex user

You too can be free from the misery of "one cold after another." Breathe Vapex from your handkerchief or pillow. It penetrates every recess of nose and throat; clears the head; relieves congestion; kills the germs; stops the trouble at its source.

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Mr. R. J. Mhatre, former Associate of the Institute of the Motor Trade, London, who has been recently elected a member of the Institute. He also carries the distinction of passing the Institute of Automobile Engineers Examination along with the Motor Trade examinations.

D. L. B. Turns Down Move To Congratulate C. P. Governor

GUNTUR, Aug. 28.

"I am aware that either the appointment of Mr. Raghavendra Rao or that of any other Indian to the Governorship of a province does not at all give any relief to the people to any degree and not even the future Congress Ministers. But it was the spirit underlying the wearing of Gandhi Cap by His Excellency Raghavendra Rao ignoring the convention of the Government House that should be appreciated by one and all".

This observation was made by Mr. P. Nageswararao Chowdhary, speaking on a resolution which he moved at a meeting of the Guntur District Board held yesterday with Mr. P. Subbaya Chowdhary in the chair.

Mr. P. Nageswararao Chowdhary, Congress Independent, moved a resolution congratulating His Excellency E. Raghavendra Rao on the courageous stand he has taken in wearing Gandhi cap while taking charge of the Governorship of the Central Provinces, and also while acting as such.

The resolution when put to vote was defeated by 16 against and 16. —United Press.

Burma Collections For 'Planes For Chiang-Kai-Shek

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

In response to an appeal made by the Chinese Ambassador in London for funds to celebrate the 50th birth day of General Chiang Kai Shek, the leader of China, a campaign for collecting money has recently been started throughout Burma.

It is understood that the money so collected will not be presented to the General in the form of a purse, but will be spent in buying aeroplanes for him which would ultimately be utilised by the State and would thus strengthen the aerial force of China.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN LOWER SIND

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 29.

The rise of Indus has caused extensive damage in lower Sind to crops and cattle.

The Sind Relief Committee has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 to be distributed among the stricken people. —United Press.

"Spoilt Child Of Congress"

AUDIENCE RESENT SIR COWASJI'S REMARKS ABOUT JAWAHARLAL

Liberals Election Meeting Abandoned

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, Aug. 29.

"We humble Liberals say that we will make every endeavour towards remedying as far as we can, the apparent evils in our country by taking advantage of every instrument that comes to our hands and we shall not be so proud as to neglect even the smallest opportunity towards attaining the smallest amount of good".

With these words Sir Cowasji Jehangir launched to-day the Liberals' Election Campaign in the Poona City, at a public meeting held in the Gokhale Hall, to support the candidatures of Principal Khadye and Doctor Mahajani, for the future Bombay Assembly and Council respectively.

Examining the Congress Election Manifesto, Sir Cowasji "Readily and willingly" admitted that many paragraphs of the manifesto could boldly be adopted by any party who really sought the welfare and happiness of the people. He, however, strongly criticised the suggestion of the "Radical remedy", for abject poverty and destitution

Continuing the Bombay Knight went to the length of calling Pundit Jawaharlal the 'spoilt child' of the Congress and warned Congress men to see that the child did not attain the power and strength to bring in the country a state of affairs resulting in greater misery and suffering..

The audience which had from the beginning shown a tendency towards creating trouble, got almost wild at his remark, and demanded withdrawal of the words "spoilt child". Sir Cowasji tried to explain, but the audience was growing boisterous and refused to hear anything. During about half an hour that passed afterwards, there was utter confusion in the House, several speakers trying to address the meeting, without avail.

The meeting had then to be summarily dissolved.

Lovers In Suicide Pact?

Tragedy At Bora Bazaar: Youth And Girl Take Poison

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was considerable commotion in the Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort, this evening, when the news spread like wild fire that an Irani youth and a Parsi girl had committed suicide—at the former's residence. When police broke open the door of the locked room they found the girl lying dead on the bed and the youth was evidently in his last gasps. The body of the girl was first taken to the Palton Road police station from where it was removed to the morgue. The youth was removed to the G. T. Hospital at 6-50 p.m. where he died at 9-30 p.m.

It appears the youth whose name is Nusserwanji A. Irani was living in a flat at 181, Bohra Bazaar Street. In a house opposite this flat was living the girl with her parents about a year ago. Her name is given as Banubai Darabsha Singaporia. It is alleged they fell in love, but the fact that Banubai was already married came in their way.

THE FATAL VISIT.

It is alleged Banubai left her place, this morning, at about 10 o'clock, on some pretext, and went to see the youth at 181, Bazargate Street, where it is said he was living alone. As they did not come out from the room for a long time, neighbours got suspicious. The police came on the scene and they were confronted with the ghastly tragedy of the girl lying dead on the bed, and the youth unconscious and hovering between life and death.

The parents of the girl, on hearing the news of the tragedy, came on the scene and were allowed to have a last look at their ill-fated daughter.

The body of the girl was, as stated above, first taken to the Paltan Road chowkey and was thence removed to the morgue afterwards.

The youth was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died two hours and a half after admission.

SUICIDE PACT?

The police found a bottle of essence of opium in the room, also a chit left by the lovers wherein they have stated that they loved each other but as it was impossible for them to bring their love to fruition they had decided to put an end to their lives by taking poison.

The inquest on the bodies will be held on Monday.

Miss Cynthia Seldon, F.T.C.L., L.R.S.M. (Lon.), holder of (London) Royal College of Music and the Tata Scholarship, sailed for England, by the mail boat on Saturday, for higher studies in music.

Grant For Sind Flood Relief

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 29.

According to the "Sind Observer" the rise in the level of the Indus in Lower Sind has caused some damage to crops and cattle estimated at Rs. 35,000 in Jati, Sujawal and the neighbouring areas. The Executive Committee of the Sind Flood Relief Committee considered the proposal of the Revenue Commissioner to sanction Rs. 5,000 for relief and allotted Rs. 1,500 for the present.

The Poona Hindu Sabha has suggested the names of Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, Poona, Ramrao Deshmukh, C.P., Jugal Kishore Birla, Padmaraj Jain and Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee, for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Maha Sabha to be held at Lahore.

The late Mrs. Malatibai Vijayakar, who died of typhoid on Tuesday last, hailed from the Pathare Prabhu community and was the wife of Dr. M. R. Vijayakar, Z.L.O. (Vienna). She was an ardent Congress worker and was responsible for organising the annual Swadeshi Bazaars at Nawiwadi.

RUMANIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

King Carol's Request To Form New Govt.

BUCHAREST, August 29.

Premier Tatarescu has handed his resignation to the Cabinet and King Carol, who has requested him to form a new Government. It is understood that the resignation is sequel to the Premier's plan to strike a fresh blow at the illegal Iron Guard dissolved in 1933, after the assassination of Prime Minister Duca.

It is announced that severe measures will be taken against the organisation which, continuing its existence under the patriotic title of "All-for-our-Country" recently resumed its activities on a big scale.—Reuter.

MOONJE NOT GOING TO BENARES

To Abide By Malaviya-Aney Decision On Nationalists' Attitude

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

Dr. Moonje has not so far received a reply from Pandit Malavia or from Jugalkishore Birla. Therefore, he is not leaving for Benares, to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party, on 31st August.

Dr. Moonje said he would abide by whatever decision Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney might reach there regarding the Party's future policy.—A. P.

"ANJUMAN URDU PUNJAB"

New Organization Formed In Lahore

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE (By Mail).

An organization called the "Anjuman Urdu Punjab" has been formed here with a view to propagate and safeguard the Urdu language. Mr. Bashir Ahmad, the editor of the well-known Urdu monthly, "Humayun" who is the Secretary of the Anjuman, has published a statement calling upon the lovers of Urdu to join and support the new organisation.

Kishen Ramchander was arrested by the DeLisle Road Police last night, in a private premises. Instruments of gaming, marked coins and some Satta slips were recovered from him.

Kishen was remanded to police custody at the Dadar Court to-day till September 7th.

About Studios And Stars

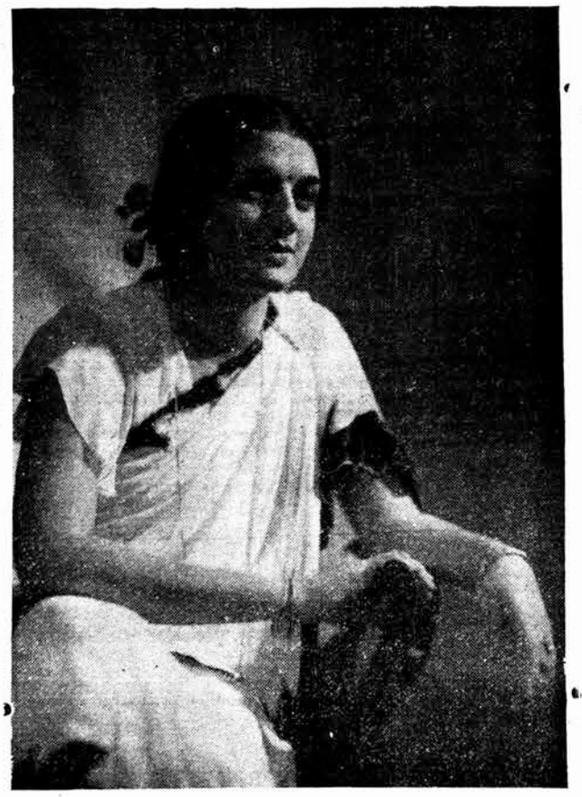
"JAHANARA" WITH BEGUM KAJJAN

At The Wellington

The story of "Jahanara" starring the Begum J. Kajjin all-India fame and starting from this week at the Wellington is related below:

Our story starts from the country of Arabia the land of Romance. Abdul Malik the richest merchant of the country is well known as a miser of his time, and has a beautiful daughter known as Jahanara. The passionate love of wealth has so much influence upon Abdul Malik's mind that he daily walks out in the night during his sleeping hour and visits the cave of his hidden treasure. Prince Sayid the only son of Shah Umran is deeply in love with Jahanara and she also loves him. Except Wazir Jalal no one knows about this Romance. The lovers were getting the opportunity of meeting every night during Abdul Malik's sleeping walk. Shah Umran seeks advice of Wazir Jalal to arrange Prince Sayed's marriage. Wazir betrays the whole secret of Prince Sayed's love with Jahanara and says that if Shah does not believe he can show everything to-night, and on the very night they see Abdul Malik going out as usual. Shah having no knowledge of his habit thinks that he is giving an opportunity to the lovers. Shah rebukes Jahanara and takes away the prince with him. On the same eventful night Khalil and Jamil two vagabonds were sleeping outside the hidden treasure cave of Malik. passes over the feet of Khalil, he gets up and both follow him. In the cave they see Abdul Malik and his wealth. No sooner he goes out they step in and take possession of the whole lot. Next morning Abdul Malik was brought before the King, not being able to reply to the Royal queries he was ordered for two hundred lashes, and property to be confiscated and in being satisfied by this punishment, orders his soldiers to disfigure the beautiful face Jahanara. Salvan the faithful slave of Prince Sayed on his Master's instructions rushes to Jahanara and helps her to run away before the Royal soldiers arrive. Rushing and chasing between soldiers and Jahanara was fruitless. The hidden treasure the only consolation place for Abdul Malik being already looted Khalil and Jamil agects his mind so much that he losses his sense of reason.

Jahanara wandering in a jungle one dayl was picked up by a caravan of Mr. Azam. He wanted to outrage her chastity and in the meantime a dwarf throws his dagger and kills tne vicious Azam. His comrades taking Jahanara—the murderess of Azam decide to kill her but one of them suggest to sell her that they may be able to get some money. Accidently those vagabonds who acquired the wealth of her father happen to buy her. Prince Sayed not being able to bear the separation of Jahanara is seriously ill and all attempts so far failed. Gazban the commander-in-chief of Shah Umran is taking advantage of the illness of Prince Sayed and the worries of the King and plans to take possession of the Kingdom. Jahanara comes to know of the plan of Gazban, she escapes from the house of Jamil and seeks entrance to the palace of Shah Umran in disguise of a Hakim to cure the Prince. The king allows him to treat the prince on the condition that if the prince is not cured he will be put to death. Jahanara agees and enters the room of the sick prince and removes every one from the room. She removes her disguise and the Prince finding his own Jahanara is over joyed. The lovers are in happy dreams of love suddenly the dwarf comes running in and informs Jahanara that Gazban has reached the room of the king to murder him. Jahanara rushes towards the King's room the Prince stops her and asks the explanation of this excitement. She promises the prince to explain everything later on and goes away. Shah Umran is fast asleep—Gazban enters the room from the secret door and is on the point of killing the King and at the same moment the sword of Jahanara flashes. Satisfy your curiosity by witnessing it on the screen."



Sabita Devi, in "Jivan Lata" at the Imperial (Sagar).

"ACHHUT KANYA"

The President's Visit

President Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood, has seen only twenty films in his life. When he was in England as a student, the films had not come to be as popular as at present and after that his political activities and his continuous sufferings in the cause of the country have left him little time to afford cinema entertainment. He is, however, neither a highbrow nor a hermit. When he gets an opportunity, he sees a film; when he sees a good film he knows it—and says it, too. That is what he did when he went and saw a special show of the Bombay Talkies film, "Achhut Kanya" at the Roxy. "It is a very good film", he declared to a Press representative who asked his opinion after the show. "I enjoyed it tremendously".

Why did he like it?

For the last several days, he had been engaged in strenuous political work, including the drafting of the Congress election manifesto, and he naturally needed relaxation. "Achhut Kanya", with its interesting story, its charming rural scenes and its fine songs, provided the desired recreation.

He must, at the same time, have appreciated the great social utility of such films as "Achhut Kanya", exposing as they do the inequities and anomalies of our society.

Not only did Jawaharlal like this picture but so did the other national leaders assembled on the occasion. After the show, Jawaharlal hailed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and asked him: "How do you like this picture?" The Gujrat leader replied, "Oh, I like it very much". "Then," added Jawahar, laughing, "you no longer regard the cinema as a sinful place". That is another triumph of "Achhut Kanya". It has proved that, besides being a form of healthy entertainment, the screen can be of great social service, too.

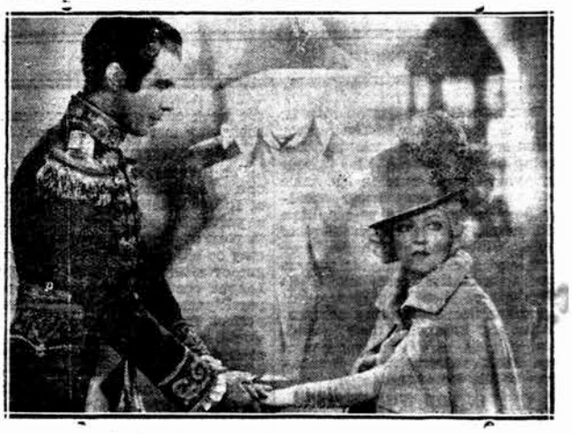
The surging crowds, thus, which have sent the picture merrily into its seventh week, are only confirming the opinion of their President.

"Kelly the Second" at the Cent ral this week.

"Show Boat" at the Capitol and Regal this week, Irene Dunne and Allan Jones.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Till We Meet Again" at the Pathe from Saturday.



Marion Davies in "Hearts Divided" at the Opera this week.

WADIA'S "FAOLADI MUKKA"

At The Lamington Talkies

"Faoladi Mukka" Wadia's latest release is one of the few pictures replete with attractions and amusement. Apart from a magnetic basis of the story other featured attractions are "Wadia Varieties Programme" comprising of: 1. A Sarod Solo by Prof. Khan Saheb Sakhawatkhan who is at present touring all over the European Continent with the famous dance Menka's Troupe. 2. A Violin Solo by Prof. B. K. Shashtri who is the recipient of 144 Gold and Silver Medals from various notabilities. 3. A sweet "Pilpo" song by Master Feroze Dastur of (Lal-E-Yaman Fame) which reminds the hearers of his past glory.

Cine fans will be pleased to know that Wadia's will continue to give such variety programmes with everyone of their forthcoming releases.

There is also a captivating dance by the three graduate Powiya Sisters (Sita, Chitra and Lata) which is by far distinctly different from the stereotyped dances at present seen in the average Indian Picture.

In the midst of the picture one song in particular which is sung by the heroine (Hasn Banu) appeals to the heart and conjures the audiences, casting a spell over them. This love song has been really well-worded and very well sung.

All the artistes have acquitted themselves most appreciatively but particular mention needs to be made of Harishchandrarao who has taken a death-leap over a broken bridge clearing the enormous distance of 30 ft. in air. The culminating point of hair-raising stunts comes when you see him diving head long into the sea over his demon-ridden motor-cycle.

To be brief "Faoladi Mukka" is a picture of rare quality and surely a picture not to be missed.

"SHOW BOAT"

At The Regal And Capitol From Saturday 29th August

Here comes the "Show Boat" ....."Show Boat" with the memorable romance and drama of Edna Ferber's novel...with the lingering melody and rhythm of Jerome Kern's music. "Show Boat" with the charming glamour and human appeal of Oscar Hammerstein's play. The 1936 Universal film version came to the Regal and Capitol Theatres on Saturday, 29th August.

The pictures tells the love story of Mognolia and Ravenal on a Mississippi show boat. Irene Dunne, the star and Allan Jones capture the imagination in these romantic singing roles. Charles Winninger plays Captain Andy, genial river showman. His strait-laced wife is portrayed by Helen Westley. "Show Boat" is filled with music and dancing and heart throbs. The popular Helen Morgan, as Julie, sings several delightful songs. Paul Robeson, noted baritone gives resonant voice and robust life to his roles, with a chorus of 200 singers providing magnificent musical effects in the background. A cast of 3,500 people gives reality and sweep to the production. Besides the surefire songs that are inseparable from "Show Boat" there are three new Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein tunes. High stepping beauties in a dozen captivating dances give further rhythmic charm to the picture, directed by James Whale. At the Regal and Capitol you will be enchanted by show boat music. You will be enthralled by its romance and thrilled by its drama. "Show Boat" will echo in your thoughts as the most glorious offering that ever floated on the river of memory. The picture will be released simultaneously at the Regal and the Capitol. Be sure to see it.

"GAYABI-SITARA"

Globe's Attraction For The Next Week

Saroj Movietone's different sort of thriller "Gayabi-Sitara," (the "Mysterious Star") is the next attraction reserved for Globe Talkies.

You must have seen many a thriller and many a stunt-picture but Saroj Movietone's new production "Gayabi-Sitara" strikes quite a different note in the world of stunt thrillers. It tells of mysterious and blood-curdling exploits of a bravado who saves a beautiful girl from the rushing tornado of a villain—who under the garb of a saint becomes the terror of the country. There are thrills resulting from aeroplanes crashing down on earth from high skies and other thrilling situations. Main stars are Miss Khoorshed, the nightingale of the Punjab, Miss Zebunaysa, Mr. Shukla, Mr. Prabhashanker, etc.

You cannot afford to miss this picture which will be released next week at the Globe.

"VIDROHEE"

East India's Rajput epic "Vidrohee" is running for the second week because the public has liked it immensely. It is a story of a young Rajput warrior who in order to demand justice for the sake of his motherland and for the oppressed subjects of the country sallies forth and faces all the invading troubles from the mad and self-conceited Rajput Ruler.

Miss Sultana does her part quite naturally and her songs are beautiful. Gul Hamid, Mazaharkhan, Radhabai, Indoobala and Pahelwan do their roles satisfactorily. You must not miss "Vidrohee" at the Globe.

"Achhut Kanya" at the Roxy

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS

The Chairman of the Traffic Advisory Committee and the Hon. Secretary of the Safety First Association write:—

"Having seen the 1800 ft. film "Hit & Run Driver" we appeal to all motorists to see this picture at the Central Theatre, whilst it is being shown.

The film shows in a very graphic way why it is necessary to ensure assistance to the injured and to report accidents as soon as possible to the proper authorities."

"Gayabi Sitara" at the Globe next Friday.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay Cricket In Doldrums

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Bombay's Cricket Season may be said to be on now. During the week-ends one can see matches being played between the various gymkhanas and clubs in the same old way as was done in our grandfathers' days. There was a little difference, however, in the days of yore. Clubs and gymkhanas were few and the number of players was comparatively very small. So the best of them had plenty of opportunities of meeting one another and improving their standard of play. And that was one of the Chief reasons why Bombay rose to the top of Indian Cricket.

CRY IN THE WILDERNESS

Now-a-days things are different in this material aspect. There are heaps of clubs and heaps of players in the city. But most of them are so irregularly and haphazardly composed and distributed that few of them could be separated and classed according to their merits. For the last three years or so I have been shouting at the top of my voice that these clubs and players should be properly classified so that a kind of equilibrium may be set up between them. This could be done very easily by registering these clubs and their players. If each player was compelled to play for his own club, instead of half a dozen others as he does now—it would be easy to estimate the strength of each club and weigh the merits of each player—of course through their performances during the season—and thereby improve the standard of the game as a whole.

WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE?

I had suggested the introduction of the League system of play on the lines of the English County matches. I was told that some of the important members of the Committee of the Bombay Cricket Association were completely in favour of this proposal and even the conservative gymkhanas were for its adoption. I was expecting the inauguration of the League last year or at any rate, this season. But for some reason or other it has been shelved or dropped. I was told by a prominent member of the Association that the "Times of India" Shield Tournament came in their way. Because most of the players have to play for their offices in this tournament during the week ends which prevented their play in the Club League.

A SIMPLE SOLUTION

For this my solution is a simple one. I suggested that the "Times of India" Shield should be allotted a particular period of the season to play off their Tournament. It may be either before the Club League or after that. When the Club League occupies the stage, the participating players should have perfect freedom to play in it. It would be most unreasonable and even unsporting on the part of the office clubs to claim the services of their players all throughout the Season. Indeed that would make the latter worse off than even professional players in England and elsewhere. I sincerely trust that the offices would not make such a claim on their players.

DANGER OF OSTRICH POLICY

The Bombay Cricket Association which is the controlling body in this city can easily manage this. It is a simple question of co-operation between the clubs and offices with a view to systematise the game for its rapid progress. There are some people who in their pride for Bombay's championship in the Ranji Trophy Tournament would not bother about any more innovation. They think that Bombay has retained the leading position up to now despite her out-grown system of play. But that would be as dangerous for her future claims as for her further development towards a greater goal, namely "the top of the world." I would, therefore, appeal again to all concerned to direct their thoughts and energies to this end.

THE RANJI TROPHY

The next point I would refer to now is the all-India Cricket Championship Tournament. I need hardly mention that Bombay is very sore over the financial aspect of it. The B. C. A. has been landed into heavy losses during the last two years by sending their teams from place to place to play off their engagements. No doubt they earned the distinction of being the champion association in the country. But that is only confirming a truth. The whole world knows Bombay's position in Indian Cricket and it does not need the winning of a championship to tell them so. I am, therefore, told that some of the leading lights of the B. C. A. are definitely and strongly against the future participation of their association in the Ranji Trophy Tournament, unless they have better financial guarantees.

BETTER ORGANISATION

One has not to proceed very far to seek the causes of the failure of this national tournament. The most important of them all is the formation and affiliation of associations without the least consideration of their financial backing. May be, they were encouraged to do so with a view to give a grand appearance to the structure of the Board of Control. But the fact has really boiled down to this that they have lent a helping hand to the officials of the latter in their schemes with their "proxy" rates. Unless this tournament is arranged in a more practical and equitable basis, I am afraid it will have a very poor career. We have heard nothing so far when and how this tournament will be played this year. I suppose the Cricket headquarters has been frightfully busy over other things than this most constructive part of Indian Cricket. Will it now turn its attention a little towards this important and urgent matter and plan for its successful conduct this year?

THE STADIUM AGAIN

As the world knows there has been a hitch in the Stadium plan again. It is over the allocation of seats in it. As my readers will remember, in the original scheme the Bombay Gymkhana were allotted 2,000 seats, the Hindu Gymkhana 1,500, and the Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas 1,250 each. The representatives of the Indian Gymkhanas protested against this differentiation and weightage given to the Bombay Gymkhana. Thereupon the Hindu Gymkhana claimed 3,500 seats. Lord Brabourne on behalf of the Cricket Club of India stated that they could not afford to give them so many seats. After some negotiations the Hindu Gymkhana accepted an offer of 2,000 seats. Then the Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas pressed their claim on equal basis. Further confabulations between the members of the Local Committee of the C. C. S. ended in their acceding to the request of the last-named Gymkhanas.

A FANTASTIC DEMAND

The position now is this. The members of the Hindu Gymkhana have refused to accept the arrangement now proposed and demand 3,500 seats as originally claimed. Not only that they insist that each of these four sections should be reserved for members of the particular communities concerned. I have not heard of a more fantastic demand than this. Bad as it is to reserve portions of the Stadium for the communal gymkhanas and to play a communal tournament, it would be putting a premium on the communal colour of a person who wants to see a match. I earnestly hope that the members of the Hindu Gymkhana would give up this untenable attitude and agree to the equality of status hitherto observed. Of course, they can reasonably insist on a minimum admission rate for all which will ensure their gate receipts. I do not think any body will object to that.

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation). For any sorts of debility after fever. Gives vigour and strength, and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

P. M. Patni & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

PEOPLE'S NATURAL LEADERS

C. P. Governor Urges Zemindars To Organise For Playing Their Proper Role

CHATTISGARH, Aug. 28.

"Your position in the Province is still formidable, if you only realised your responsibilities," said His Excellency Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, the acting Governor of the Central Provinces replying to an address presented by the zamindars of Chattisgarh this afternoon.

"It is not unnatural for you," said the Governor, "to look back with a touch of regret at the loss of some of the rights and privileges which were exercised by your Order in the past. There is an old maxim than which nothing could be truer and it is this, that the possessors of the soil are the best judges of what is for the advantage of the community." You are the men who form the link which binds and knits society together. You are those men from whom the poor receive employment, from whom agriculture derives its importance and support, forestry its conservation and scientific exploitation, the beast and bird of the jungle their natural protection and to whom commerce and trade owe their foundation.

STOP DRIFTING.

My own feeling, therefore, is that your true importance in the political, economic and social spheres is not fully realised either by yourselves or by other people. From sheer instinct of self-preservation and even at good deal of sacrifice of your resources and time you ought to organise yourselves and influence the country-folk by rendering service to them so that you and they together take your due place in the India of tomorrow. Such freedom as has been conceded to the country will be preserved only when you the natural leaders of the people take care of the Government of the future. You ought not to show any disposition to throw responsibility either upon events or on others and drift hopelessly from bad to worse."

KEEP ABREAST OF TIMES.

In conclusion the Governor advised the zamindars to raise their standards of administration and keep themselves and their tenants abreast of economic, social and political progress in the rest of the province. He urged them to devote a larger share of their revenues for this purpose and expressed gratification at the desire expressed by them for the provision of educational facilities for their girls.—A. P.

DR. PATTABHI CHEERED

JAMKHANDI, Aug. 29.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and party motored from Kolhapur to Jamkhandi yesterday noon and arrived at Jamkhandi last night. On their way to Jamkhandi they were met by cheering crowds at Kagal, Nipani, Rabkavi, Banhatti and other places.

Dr. Pattabhi delivered as many as six lectures. The party proceeds to Belgaum this morning and then to Savantvadi.—A.P.

"Face" Competition Results

There were seventy-one all correct entries. So the sum of Rs. 4,500 is equally divided among the following seventy-one successful competitors each getting Rs. 63-6-0:–

1. VIRJEE T. SHAH, 30, Dala Rice Mill, RANGOON.
2. J. X. A. LOBO, Reserve Bank of India, Fort, BOMBAY.
3. SOW MANIBEHN JETHI, Ranchodbhoy Mowjee Lane, Fafadi, RAIPUR.
4. M. C. PATEL, Head Master, Khandia Street, BOMBAY, 8.
5. S. C. PAREKH, Begumpura, Dughara Sheri, SURAT.
6. KAMLABEN M PATEL, Noor Manzil, 146 A, 10th Road, KHAR.
7. R. A. SAMEL, Parsee's Chawl, Kandewadi, BOMBAY, 4.
8. BURJOR N. BATLIVALLA, C|3, Bhiwandiwalla Bldg., Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
9. MEHTA RASHIKLAL CHOTALAL, PALANPUR.
10. GANPAT MAHADEV NEVGI, C|o Messrs. Pereira Fazalbhoy and Co., Solicitors, 101 Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
11. Miss D. WHITAKER, C|o H. A. Whitaker, Menizes Building, BHUSAWAL.
12. T. C. KUNHI KRISHNAN, S. I. Class, Govt. Training School, CALICUT.
13. D. A. MURDESHWAR, C|o The Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 7.
14. L. S. KAUNDS, Singer Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
15. H. G. SHAH, Mahamad Building, Lady Jamsheoji Road, BOMBAY, 14.
16. ROMESHBHOY POPATLAL MEHTA, C|o P. M. Mehta, The Nawab Printing Press, DISA.
17. MAHAMEDALI JAFERJEE, Gamadia Building, Shop No. 5A, BOMBAY, 8.
18. S. A. KULKARNI, Signal'er G. I P. Rly., HARDA.
19. JAMNADAS PRAGJEE DEVANI, Sawrastra Vijay Hindu Hotel, YEOTMAL.
20. MOHBUB HASAM MIRAJKAR, Doctor Street, Null Bazaar, BOMBAY, 3.
21. A. T. MOHAJIR, Veeranai Azeez, Post Office, HINGOLI.
22. CHANDUBHAI MANIBHAI PATEL, 14 Morar Baug, C. P. Tank, BOMBAY.
23. H. A. SILKWALLA, C|o Lord and Co., Avabai Mansion, Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.
24. G. B. BHOJANE, Bhagwat's Chawl, DOMBIVLI.
25. K. KAPADIA, 9 Santok Lane, BOMBAY.
26. FATEMA F. BAXAMUSA, C|o C. P. Watch and Radio Agency, Sitabaldi, NAGPUR.
27. FRED MENEZES, Vincent Terrace, Pasta Road, DADAR.
28. E. YOOSOOF, Post Dabhel, Via VESMA.
29. J. H. MANECK, C|o Ebrahim Karim and Sons, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
30. A. A. HUSSEIN, 168, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 3.
31. PRAVIN CHANDRA KESHAVLAL LAKHLANI, C|o V. D. and Bros., JUNAGADH.
32. J. C. DIVECHA, Jassawalla Bungalow, Warden Road, BOMBAY.
33. Mrs. KAMALA RAGHAVACHAR, C|o I. S. Raghavachar, University Office, MYSORE.
34. MANJULA JIVRAJ, Chandavarkar Road, Pearl Mansion, MATUNGA.
35. Mrs. M. K. AVARI, Bardipada, SONGADH.
36. G. M. SIKCHI, (Pleader), AMRAOTI.
37. Mrs. E. E. MASTER, 50 Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
38. GULAM ABBAS, Main Road, NASIK.
39. M. L. GURJAL, Chit—Gupy Hospital, HUBLI.
40. H. N. VAIDYA, Bombay Silk Mills, COLABA.
41. N. A. LOKHANDWALLA, C|o Ebrahim Mulla Samsuddin, 12-Khokha Bazaar, BOMBAY, 3.
42. MOHSINALI MOHAMEDALI, 380 Zamir Mansion, Givynul Road, LUCKNOW.
43. MARSHAL GONSALVES, 5, Turner Road, BANDRA.
44. M. D. GAZDAR, 520 Kalkadevi, BOMBAY 2.
45. K. RAGHAVAN, Guard, G.I.P. Rly., BOMBAY.
46. RODA J. JALNEWALLA, Rutnagar House, Trinity Street, DHOBI TALAO.
47. A. N. SHAH, 128 Vetal Peth, POONA.
48. R. B. RAICHUR, Librarian, N. G. Library, BIJAPUR.
49. JEMI K. BATLIWALLA, Goola Mansion, 603 Jame-Jamshed Road, MATUNGA.
50. Mrs. ANANDIBAI, C|o D. M. Phatak, VISAVADAR.
51. TAYABBHOY HAPTULA-BHOY, 37 Khoka Bazaar, BOMBAY 3.
52. INDUMATI RAMNIKLAL SHAH, Karsandas Co., Frere Road, KARACHI.
53. M. BALACHANDARRAO, Mahesa Press, Batchupet, MASULIPATAM.
54. Miss S. M. DUBASH, 626, Dadar Colony, BOMBAY.
55. THAKOREDAS MOHANLAL SHAH, Dawoorwada, DHANDHUKA.
56. TEHMURASP D. PATEL, Dakawada, IGATPURI.
57. GIRJASHANKER D. JOSHI, Anandilal Podar High School, SANTACRUZ.

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"OBJECTS" COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

In this simple but fascinating competition you have to make use of your imaginative power, so let us see how you do it. If you see only a part of any object, is it difficult for you to visualise the whole?

On this page, illustrations marked A, B, C..... are parts of certain objects. Instead of mentioning names of the objects by way of clues we are giving you illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3..... on the opposite page. The parts are not necessarily cut out from the objects illustrated. You are to pick out the object for each part.

For instance "K" is a handle and, as such, may generally be a part of a despatch-box. Illustration No. 8 is that of a box, but the handle shown therein is not of the same design as the handle in "K." In spite of that we enter "8" against "K" in the coupon, as "8" depicts an object of which "K" can be a part.

In the same way "I" is part of a mirror, but the object (mirror) shown in "9" is entirely of a different shape. All the same "9" has to be entered against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like, with Ans. 8 for each entry before FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1936, observing the following rules:—

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

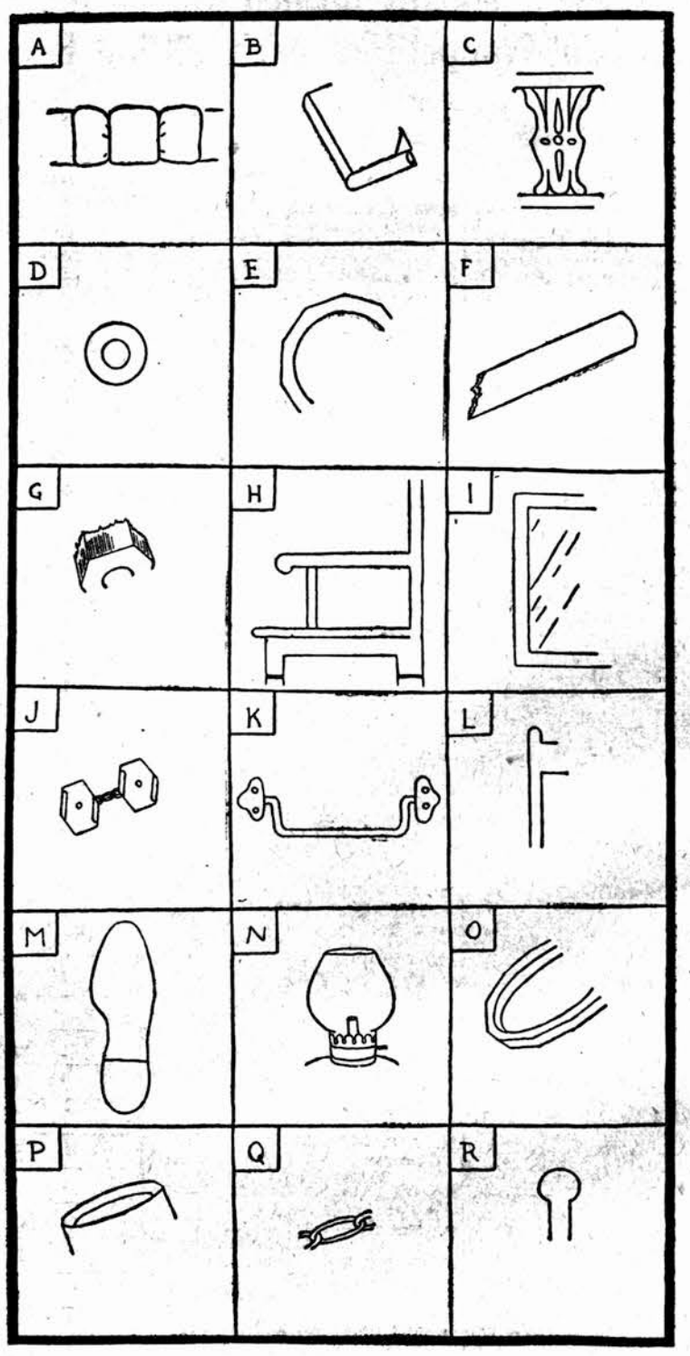
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O. Bombay

2 Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.



3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 18th Sept., 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5 Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

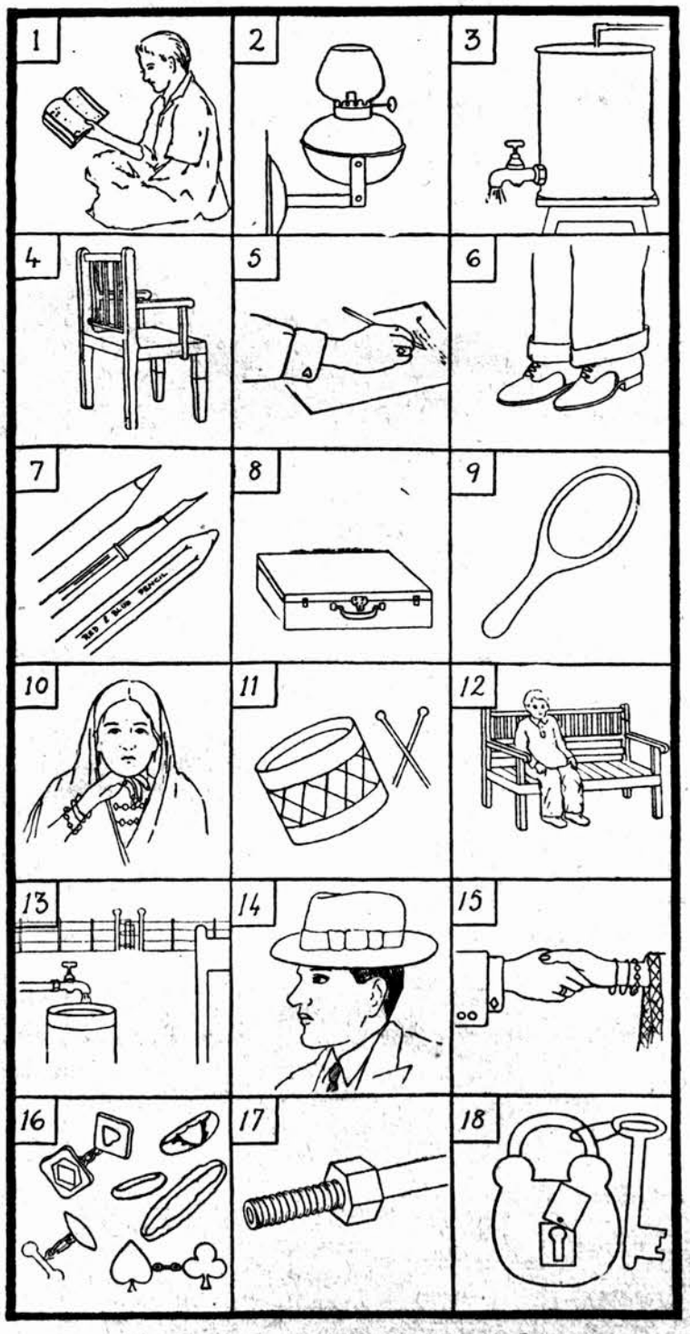
7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews grant-

Ist Prize
Rs. 7,000

Runners up
Rs. 2,500

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 10,000



ed. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the [illegible] October, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	9
J	
K	8
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY

18th September, 1936

"FACE" COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from page 27)

58. MUKULRANIDAS, Head Mistress, B. G. School, RAIPUR.
59. YAHYABHOY GULAMALI BALDIWALLA, Khokha Bazaar, BOMBAY.
60. Mrs. T. SUNDERABAI, D2 S. I. Building, MATUNGA
61. KAPIL NATH, C/o Kasam Ayoob, Bansly Road, RAIPUR.
62. A. LATIFA KADAR, 74 Old Custom House Road, FORT.
63. PURSHOTTAM ANANDERAO, Govt. Shipping Office, Old Custom House Yard, BOMBAY 1.
64. K. H. MARATHE, New Custom House, BOMBAY 1.
65. D. D. PATEL, 279, Railway Block, IGATPURI.
66. Miss KUSUM R. LAUD, Ruby Mansion, Forjet Street, Gowalia Tank, BOMBAY.
67. KHOJA RAMJANALI AMADBADALI, C/o Shah Gelatejani, MUNDRA.
68. PATEL GOVINDLAL GOPAL, 1380 Jada Bhagat Pole, AHMEDABAD.
69. NAZARETH ALBERT, Delisle Road, Makba Bldg., BYCULLA.
70. KANTILAL JASBHOY, Kakatkhand Bari, NADIAD.
71. BHAU PARASHVAM Dalmandie, AHMEDNAGAR.

Consolation Prizes of Rs. 500

The following one hundred competitors get Rs. 5 each:—

1. ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Machine Shop Mistry, PAREL.
2. M. A. OFFICEWALLA, T. A. S. Comruddin & Co., BOMBAY 3.
3. BALRAJ, C/o Sama Bros., LUDHIANA, (Punjab.)
4. N. D. NAIK, C/o N. S. Tendulkar, Bharat Mills, HUBLI.
5. HARIPRASAD, Deputy S. M., BILDI.
6. RAMJANALI JAFFERALI, Hemani Bros., Grant Road, BOMBAY.
7. VAJIRBAI MULLAN TYABALLI, Fort, PARDI.
8. MRS. ISABEL FERNANDES, Abedin Kamrudin Chawl, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
9. HIRJI SAVJI, Private Gadi Khana, GONDAL STATE.
10. MISS VIMAL KADAM, Marybai Nivas, MANMAD.
11. SORABJEE JAMSHEDJI MARFATIA, The Hirji Mills, LOWER PAREL.
12. D. E. MOTALA, Sheriff's Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
13. ZAKIRHUSAIN ABBASALI, Beghana, (NEEMUCH).
14. ASHARAM C. Rly. Power House, GANGAPUR CITY.
15. ADI BOMANJI IRANI, Mohamedi Minor, 14th Lane, Khetwadi, BOMBAY.
16. HYDERALI M. MERCHANT, Chik Mandi, GOLAGANJ, LUCKNOW.
17. SUNDERLAL MISRA, A.I.C.C. Office, ALLAHABAD.
18. JAYANTILAL CHUNILAL BROS., Near Krishna Cinema, AKOLA.
19. MISS DHUN P. MAJOR, Dhun Lodge, HARDA.
20. PANWARALI M. KAZI, Joshi Peth, JALGAON.
21. B. D. MAHAY, Bombay Technical Institute, BOMBAY 10.
22. T. ANANTHA SWAMY, Hutti Street, MYSORE.
23. J. B. PATEL, Teacher, Saraswati High School, NADIAD.
24. HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDALI DHABERIA, JAMNAGAR.
25. KHANDUBHOY KALYANJI, BULSAR-PARDI.
26. S. PARAMESHWARA IYER, S. M. 101, East Street, SHENCOTTAH.
27. MISS AIMAI R. ARJANI, 17, D. Rustom Baug, BYCULLA.
28. BIBHARANI ROY, C/o S. C. Roy, CHANDA.
29. MRS. STEPHENS, Pursawalkan, Vepery, Post, MADRAS.
30. ERACHSHAW D. RUDINA, Il Plazo Hotel, PANCHGANI.
31. M. S. BHANDARI, Asst. Master, Northcote High School, SHOLAPUR.
32. MASJID MOHMED, Manavi, GONDAL.
33. EBRAHIM ABDULALI, CUTLARYWALLA, Opp. Small Causes Court, KARACHI.
34. MISS SESHUMANI BAI, 20, Picket, SECUNDERABAD.
35. D. L. BILLIMORIA, 230, Main Street, CAMP POONA.
36. M. MANJAPPA, T. S. Motor Service, SHIMOGA.
37. MISS Y. MEERABAI, Juliat House, MANGALORE.
38. B. SUBBIAH, Rly. Signaller, PALGHAT.
39. DURGA HIMATLAL, Lati Bazzar, BHAVNAGAR.
40. U. AMBALAL MAGANLAL, Telegraph Master, Rly. Station, UJJAIN.
41. N. G. PANDIT, Parsee Technical Institute, SURAT.
42. PRAKASH CHANDRA, Gaurakund, INDORE CITY.
43. PAPPU NAIR, L.F. Asst. Engineer's Office, CALICUT.
44. MRS. TAYABALI, C/o Mr. T. Ali, LALLAGUDA.
45. PREMRAI MOHANLAL VASAVDA, Shiam Litho Press, KARACHI.
46. RAVI SHANKER CHOTALAL RAVAL, Khara Kuwa, DHOLKA.
47. F. ABDUL HUSSAIN, Venkateshala Mundalay, MADRAS.
48. KHATRI MOHMED ALIMAHOMED, Near Bakala Market, Port Mangrol, (KATHIAWAR).
49. JUGAL KISHORE PAREKH, 118, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
50. ALLOO RUSTOMJEE, Agiary, THANA.
51. M. B. MOORTHY, Station Master, DHARUR.
52. M. S. DUBASH, 626, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
53. P. J. Kharkhar, Pearl Mansion, MATUNGA.
54. B. SAMUEL, Asst. Station Master, NANDED.
55. BURRALAKSMI DEVI, Advocate, VIZAGAPATAM.
56. SUKHLAL B. DIPIKAR, 27, Napean Sea Road, BOMBAY.
57. MISS SHANA NARSHIBHOY, PATEL, Alakapuri, BARODA.
58. MORDECAI ELIJAH PENKAR, C/o. Richardson and Cruddas, BYCULLA.
59. D. V. SARANGDHAR, Gamdevi, BOMBAY.
60. VIMALABAI VINEKAR, C/o Ralli Bros., HUBLI.
61. LEWIS, J. L., Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
62. N. R. JADHAVRAO, Samadevi Galli, BELGAUM.
63. S. G. KARI, Fort, HUBLI.
64. W. E. THOMSON, 103, Morland Road, BYCULLA.
65. M. R. DIVECHA, Agiary Lane, THANA.
66. WASUDEO SHRIDHAR KULKARNI Nandlal Pura, INDORE CITY.
67. FRAMROZE B. JASSAWALLA, Jassawalla Bungalow, Warden Road, BOMBAY.
68. FIJABAI YUSUFALI Mandvi Chawk, JUNAGADH.
69. MANGLAGAVRI MANISHANKER, Haveli Poli, AHMEDABAD.
70. MISS COOMI L. WADIA, Aloo Villa, Laburnam Road, Near Gamdevi, BOMBAY.
71. GULAMHUSSEIN HAJI BACHUALI, 114, Nishan Pada Road, BOMBAY 9.
72. EBRAHIM K. BHAGOWALLA, Sabji Mandi, UJJAIN.
73. M. M. MISTRY, 330, Zamir Mansion, LUCKNOW.
74. MANUBHOY D. MISTRY, Saraswati Phono Mart, GUNDEVI.
75. RANCHODJI NARAN NAYAK, UGAT—Via Navsari.
76. S. P. DAVE, 15, Mahaluxmy Society, AHMEDABAD.
77. MISS PENGY P. DUBASH, Perry Road, BANDRA.
78. C. D. PAREKH, 53, Govindji Naik, BENARES CITY.
79. V. G. RAJKOT, Wala Saify, NASIK CITY.
80. BAI FATIMA GANI, Khatkiwada, VANTHALI (Soreth).
81. SANBHUBHOY R. PATEL, Moulmein, BURMA.
82. SURAJBEN GOVAN SANTU, Begampura, SURAT.
83. AMBADASS ROY, 46, Nampally, HYDERABAD, (Dn.)
84. M. C. RAGHAVAN, Moonalingal House, CALICUT
85. AKBARALI JAFFERBHOY, Glassware Merchant, KARACHI.
86. MEHTA HANSRAJ TEJPAL, Naranwasta Street, KARACHI.
87. JIVANLAL K. CHOWAN, Millpara, RAJKOT.
88. PHIROZ RUSTOMJEE, Rehman Building, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
89. BAJU PIROJSHA, SANJAN.
90. NIRANJANSINGH, Block 23, Connaught Road, POONA.
91. B. SHANKERRAO NAIDU, Offg. S. M., BIBINAGAR.
92. BHIMJI KARSAN, Sahaganj Post, AURANGABAD.
93. VARAJLAL KALIDAS SANGANI, Huseinpura, BANTWA.
94. MEHER SUBEDAR, 5, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, BOMBAY.
95. TAHERALLY SARAFALLY DEESAWALLA, 10, Sembudoss Street, MADRAS.
96. ALIHUSSEIN DAWOODBHOY GHADIALLY (Cloth Bazar, DAHOD.
97. HASHIMALI MOHMED, C/o. Haji Omer Osman, PALGHAR.
98. TAPULAL POPATLAL ZALA, Near Rajpara, RAJKOT.
99. KHORSHED RUSTOMJEE DHOLU, Cama Building, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
100. MRS. E. W. FAIRMAN, 3, Kamal Mansions, Arthur Road, BOMBAY 5.

Kings And Warwicks To Meet Again

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME IN ROVERS CUP TOURNAMENT

Two military teams were seen in action on Saturday evening, when the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona and the King's Regiment from Multan took the field to fulfill their engagement in the quarter-final of the Rover's Cup, and after a grim struggle, the game ended in a draw, both sides sharing four goals, all scored in the first period of the game.

Both the teams have a good reputation and whereas the King's can boast of being the Holders of the Rover's Cup, the Warwicks, on the other hand, can boast of being the Holders of the Meakin Cup for two years in succession. Thus with two fine teams matched, the game was full of thrills, as both teams played first-class football. It would have been rather bad for one of the teams to loose, and a draw was a satisfactory result.

EARLY GOAL

The King's were the first to attack and soon forced a corner in the very first minute of the game, but Woods cleared the danger by a hefty kick and transferred the play to the opposite area where a fine movement on the part of the Warwick's was spoiled by Bates shooting over. When the game was only four minutes old, the Kings took the lead. Quinn sent a long pass to the right, where Shaw took the ball right up the line and in turn sent a fine pass to Hughes, who did no mistake in heading the ball into the net, out of Grantham's reach.

The Warwicks now played with extra vigour and in the next minute took up the attack, but Deakin failed to beat Cartlidge from a close range. Once again the Warwicks came, and this time Burgess sent a fine pass, which Cartlidge cleared, after much difficulty. Bates, however, got possession of the ball and shot wide in spite of having an empty net before him.

CARTLIDGE BEATEN

For a time the Warwicks were having the better of the game, and time and again made dangerous raids on the opponents' goal, and in the 20th minute Deakin had Cartlidge beaten from an angular shot. Deakin had the distinction of being the first man to break the net in this year's Rover's Tournament, for the shot was so terrific that the ball went through the net.

BOTH SCORE.

Even exchanges was now the feature of the game, then the Kings took up the attack and Melia scored, but the goal was not allowed as he was pulled up, for off-side. A minute later, a fine movement by the Warwick's forwards ended in Walter scoring their second goal. The Warwicks, however, did not live long with the lead, for two minutes before the interval Melia brought the team once more on the level, off a span from Shaw.

PING-PONG AFFAIR

In the opening stages of the second period a fine pass from Walton went abegging. Then the Kings took up the attack and Melia was unlucky to strike the cross-bar, the ball eventually going over. At this stage the Kings put on hot pressure, and for a time it was a ping-pong affair in the Warwick's penalty area, nevertheless, in the end the Warwick's defence came out the best. Play was then transferred to the opposite once, but Quinn was able to intercept.

COOL PLAYER

Of the twenty-two players, Quinn, the centre-half of the Kings, was the coolest player, his coolness enabling him to come out the best player on the field. Time and again he was responsible to intercept the opposing trio, and he always fed his forwards at the correct moment. Palin in the Warwick's forward line was always dangerous, and the Warwicks' defence was a shade better.

A little before the end both sides missed fine opportunities of scoring, first Jackson shot wide from close quarters, and later Walton missed off a corner-kick. Thus at the end both were striving hard to get the winning goal: but there was no more scoring and full time saw them still on the level.

Extra time was given, in spite of which they could not come to a decision, the game ending in a draw, to be replayed on Monday evening.

RESULT

Royal Warwickshire Regiment .. 2 goals
King's Regiment .. 2 goals

TEAMS:

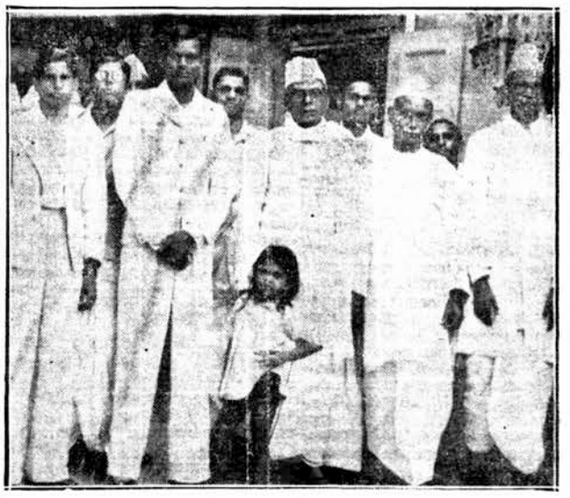
ROYAL WARWICKS: Grantham, Harris and Woods, Jones, Goode and Harding; Murgess, Deakin, Palin, Bates and Watton.

KING'S REGIMENT: Cartlidge, Higgenbottom and Thompson, Marles, Quinn and Howard; Shaw, Melia, Jackson, Hughes and Moore.

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

To-day's (Sunday) Play

REPLAY: Mohammedan Sporting v. All Blues, at Cooperage at 5-30 p.m.



Under the auspices of the Seth H. G. Jain Students' Union, Mr. S. Satyamurti (centre) addressed the students at Hirabaug Hall (C. P. Tank), on Friday evening.

AGAINST SPIRIT OF NEW INDIA ACT

Can Make Voters Exercise Franchise In Female Co[illegible]ency

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 28.

The recent order of the local Government, authorising male voters to exercise their franchise even in the constituencies specially created and reserved for female voters, has been the subject of much criticism by the constitutionalists of this place. Much resentment prevails, it is stated, among the public as well.

As for the voters themselves, they are (both male and female voters) of opinion that the order of the local Government goes against the very spirit of the New India Act and also against the recommendations of the Delimitation Committee.

It is also felt if male voters are allowed to exercise their franchise their special female constituencies, there is no meaning in reserving for the latter special constituencies at all.—United Press

MURDER SUSPECT OUTWITTED

Garb Of Sanyasi Fails To Deceive Inspector

HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug. 29.

Chunu of Delhi, a proclaimed criminal and wanted in connection with the "Rewari Station Murder Case," was arrested last evening in dramatic circumstances.

The suspect, attired in Sanyasi garments, was travelling by train from Drighroad to Hyderabad, when a C.I.D. Inspector from Punjab, who was in quest of him for the last two years, identified him at Drighroad station. The inspector wanted to confirm his suspicion and therefore followed the suspect in the train upto Hyderabad.

At Hyderabad the inspector with the assistance of the local police made a search of all the compartments of the train. Meanwhile, apprehending trouble, Chunu had jumped off the train which had now left Hyderabad station and proceeded some miles. The Inspector, however, was too clever for the suspect and stopping the train he chased Chunu accompanied by the local police, and subsequently succeeded in arresting him.—United Press.

KILLED IN TRYING TO SAVE RELATIVE

Fatal Sequel To Quarrel Between Tongawalla And Creditor

NEW DELHI, Aug. 28.

A minor quarrel between a tongawalla and his creditor resulted in the diabolical murder of a Muslim youth to-day at Ganda Nala.

It is stated that one Afzal Mirza demanded a sum of Rs. 4/- from one Alladiya who refused to pay the amount and an altercation ensued. Munam, a relative of Alladiya, attacked Afzal with a knife and Anwar Mirza, a relation of Afzal Mirza, tried to intervene. Munam stabbed Anwar Mirza on the neck causing his instantaneous death.

The police reached the spot and arrested the assailant under Section 302 and 307 I.P.C.—United Press.

HUNGER-MARCHERS' PETITION TO LAW MEMBER

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

In the Madras Legislative Council Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiar, M.L.C., presented to-day the Malabar Hunger-Marchers' petition to the Hon'ble Law Member who assured him that their grievances would be considered.

Mr. Nambiar also presented a copy of the petition to the Hon'ble Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, the President of the Council and requested him to distribute copies of the petition to the Council members.

It is understood that Mr. Nambiar brought to the notice of the Home Member the action of the Police yesterday in preventing the jatha from proceeding to the Council buildings. And the Home Member promised an enquiry into the matter.—United Press.

Poona Riot Case Echo

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The City Magistrate Mr. Fernandez framed charges against the accused in the main Sonya Maruti Riots case this afternoon. While charges under sections 147, 353 and 332 read with 149 I.P.C. were framed against all 53 accused. An additional charge under Section 323 I.P.C. was framed against eight of them. All accused pleaded not guilty.

The case stands adjourned to September 7.

SEVERAL KILLED UNDER DEBRIS

Sequel To House Collapse At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

It has been raining here continuously for the last sixteen hours. Due to heavy rains, a house in Sitabuldi used for storing Shahabad stones, bricks and tiles, collapsed this morning, entombing a number of workmen.

Three dead bodies and four in precarious condition have so far been extricated. Rescue work still continues.—United Press.

MORE CONVICTIONS

DACCA, Aug. 29.

Sahebdarji and Anu Khan, two Muslim youths, were sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge to seven years' and eighteen months rigorous imprisonment respectively under the Arms Act. It is alleged that accused Sahebdarji concealed one unlicensed gun in Anu Khan's hut.—United Press.

CONVICTED UNDER ARMS ACT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Noor Muhammad and Haridas Bhattacharya were sentenced to three and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively under Sections 19F and 20 of the Arms Act by the Chief Presidency Magistrate sitting as Special Magistrate under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for possession of a six-chambered revolver without license and concealing the same from the police, view in furtherance of terrorist movement.—United Press.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

The Exception

To the good old tag. 'It is human to err', there is recognised to be an exception in most civilized countries. That exception is the Judge, who is generally supposed to be infallible. This infalliability is no doubt a fiction, of which, incidentally the law is full. Which is, perhaps, the reason why the law is often dubbed an ass. It is however, a necessary fiction, so to say, and as the infalliability extends only to the interpretation of certain well-defined statutes, the doctrine does not become so dangerous, as one might be led to believe. This infalliability again, is subject to the superior infalliability of the next higher tribunal, and thus, those who have the misfortune to go to law are assured of a pretty good run for their money, ere they go to —never mind where!

* * * *

Supreme Despair

This supposed infalliability is the biggest bug-bear of the otherwise dauntless journalist. His pen is, of course, mightier than most swords, and he can squirm the ink from his fountain-pen (if he is lucky enough to have one) on the escutcheon of any of the big ones of the world, with impunity. He is a professional slayer of dragons, the mighty hunter with the arrow always on the string of his bow. He may occasionally tilt his lance at law itself, but he is discreet enough to draw the line at the physical embodiment of the law. The Judge is, if I may say so, the supreme despair of every journalist, 'Contempt of Court' is a super-Democle's sword which always makes him decide that discretion is the better part of valour. No doubt, there are occasions, when the journalist feels impelled to criticise even judges, but then instead of the heroic darts, we will find the barbed wire of qualifying clauses. "No doubt Their Lordships are entirely justified in their interpretation of the law, but with all due deference to them, etc., etc.": you have, of course, read that sort of thing more than once.

* * * *

Grave Issue

Shrewd readers must have already guessed that this is a prelude to the parlous process of once again walking into the lion's den. But the honest-to-goodness journalist, though like other mortals, he may be reluctant to puncture his skin unnecessarily, always prefers such a puncture to the pricking of his conscience. And if I to-day feel like criticising in those columns,—of course, with all and every due deference to the learned Lordships concerned—a certain judgment recently delivered by the Madras High Court, it is only because I am convinced that a very, very grave issue is at stake. That issue is none less than the Supremacy of the Male, or to be more correct the Inherent Rights of a Husband. But first let me tell you the story.

* * * *

Warning

X, an honest fellow and an upright citizen, had the misfortune to have some misunderstanding with Y, his wife. Now X had his own very impeccable notions of family discipline, and of his imprescriptible rights as a husband. With the best of motives, and essentially acting in his corrective capacity as a husband, he took an occasion to administer a mild reprimand to Y, to cure her of her misunderstanding. As luck would have it, however, Y's mother was ill-advised enough to interfere in the affair just then mothers-in-law always will!), and as a result of the subsequent developments, she became incapable of any further confounded meddling. In fact, one regrets to note, she died. Except for this unexpected ending, which by the way, ought to serve as a warning to the whole tribe of in-laws the affair was essentially of a trivial nature and not worth two hoots (except perhaps of the wife, to her neighbour).

* * * *

Magna Carta

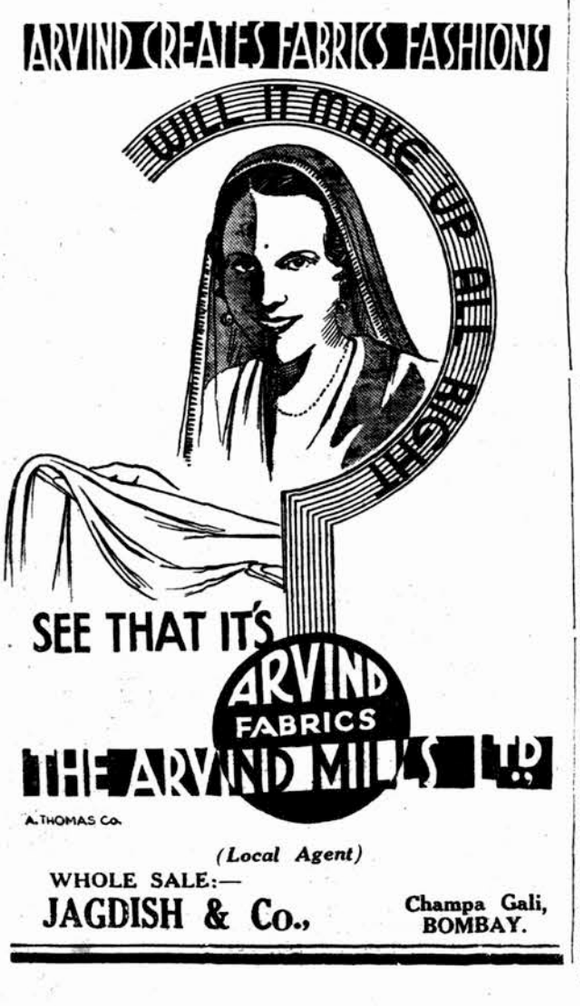
Poor X, nevertheless had to pay the penalty of civilisation, and he was charged under several sections of the Penal Code, for the offence of trying to establish peace in his own home! The Sessions Judge before whom he was hauled, however, had no hesitation in acquitting the accused on the charge of voluntarily causing hurt to his wife and the words in which he did so, deserve to be remembered as the Magna Carta of husbands: "The injuries", declared the Judge, "were inflicted in the exercise of a right which the husband has to punish his wife for impudence or impertinence". How nicely put, indeed, and in a nutshell,—this marital sheet-anchor of every male! I almost feel like crying with Shylock

A Daniel came to judgment! Ye, a Daniel
O wise young judge how do I honour thee!

* * * *

Biting Way

But alas! The Madras High Court, as the revising authority, had different opinions in the matter, and not only did they upset the excellent dictum laid down by the Sessions Judge, but have also enunciated principles which are subversive of all marital peace. Just listen to the biting way in which they do this:—"It is, perhaps, enough to say that though the learned judge may be entitled to have his own opinion in a private capacity, on the subject, yet he is not justified in laying down the law in this manner from his seat on the Bench, declaring that the husband has a right to punish his wife by beating her for impudence or impertinence. No such right is recognised by the Penal Code . . . . ." May be it is not! But every he-man's code recognises it, and also every she-woman's, if what the psychologists say of women secretly hankering for the cave-man stuff is even remotely true. And so with all due difference, etc.. I must protest against the untenable verdict. 'Verb Sap'.



Dr. J. M. Kumarappa delivered a lecture on Friday evening at the P. V. M. Gymkhana on "Women and the Modern Approach to Social Work," when Mrs. Talyarkhan, Lady Beaumont, Lady Jijibhoy and other prominent ladies were present.

CONGRESS MANIFESTO CRITICISED

Poona Non-Brahmin Leader's Views

POONA (By Mail.)

Commenting on the Congress Manifesto, Mr. R. D. Shinde, General Secretary of the Maharashtra non-Brahmin Party, in a statement says:—

"The Congress Election Manifesto makes a somewhat amusing reading. While making profuse promises of working for the welfare of the agriculturists, relief of the unemployed, and offering to do this and that for the masses, all of which, if at all possible, can only be done through the machinery of the Legislature provided for that purpose the Manifesto appeals to the electorate to support the Congress whose sole aim is to wreck the Constitution.

How can they wreck the Act and at the same time early through—and there is no other machinery for that purpose to-day—beneficent legislation affecting the masses? It is like saying in one and the same breath, "I will give you a joy ride if you help me into this car, which I want to smash. Or like saying, "I shall provide you good accommodation in it, if you would help me to secure this building, which I want to demolish".—A. P.

NO FRESH BAIL REQUIRED

LAHORE, August 28.

Mr. S. L. Sale, Sessions Judge, in disposing of the appeals brought by Mr. K. L. Gauba, and Pt. Rup Narain Raina, against the order of the Additional District Magistrate, rejecting their bail applications in the second People's Bank case involving misappropriation of one lakh of rupees, ordered that no fresh bail was required in the second case and the securities demanded in the first case, regarding demand drafts, would cover the second case.

In course of the order, the Sessions Judge remarked that the two cases were to be heard together and the witnesses were the same, therefore, bail bonds in the first case, would apply to the second case and no fresh security was required.—United Press.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Momentous Week

With the departure of most of the Congress leaders by the middle of last week, Bombay can be said to have returned to her normal life, after the great political activity of the last few days. It has been a most successful, one may almost call it a momentous, week. The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and the A.I.C.C. may well compliment themselves upon their work.

The Manifesto

The Congress Election Manifesto has been hailed as a masterpiece on all hands. It has satisfied all shades of opinion within the Congress, and its unanimous adoption by the A. I. C. C. has been a real triumph for those who framed it. Apart from the labours of the special sub-committee which was appointed for drafting it, and the advice of some other Congress leaders, the Manifesto bears the imprint of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's careful revision. It is, indeed, in some ways suggestive of his famous presidential address at the Lucknow Congress.

The Manifesto has more than satisfied the various sections in the Congress, and even the Nationalists, with whom the communal decision has been a very sore point, seem to be assured by it, as is evident from the withdrawal of his amendment by Mr. Sanyal of Bengal. Perhaps, more significant still, is the promise emanating from the executive committee of the Congress Socialist Party to extend its wholehearted support and co-operation in carrying the election to a successful conclusion. The manifesto has rightly laid an emphasis on a joint front. For the present at any rate, the joint front has been achieved, and thus the Congress fight for the country's franchise starts under the best possible auspices.

Civil Liberties Union

Among the many incidental programmes which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru fulfilled during his stay in the city, easily the most important was that in connection with the inauguration of the Bombay branch of the Civil Liberties Union, which will also serve as the headquarters of the organisation. Pandit Nehru was assured of a warm co-operation by many public men belonging to various parties when he first mooted his scheme, and thus, the formal opening of the Union naturally evoked great enthusiasm. The Blavatsky Lodge Hall where the inauguration meeting was held, was filled to overflowing before the meeting began, and hundreds of people thronged the adjoining street. Pandit Nehru made a spirited speech stressing the necessity of starting a Civil Liberties Union to safeguard what liberties we possess to-day, and also of keeping such a body above party labels. He scouted the idea that the Union will merely be a second string to the Congress bow, and pointed out that in a subject country the distinction between political and non-political persons is necessarily very thin. 'All had to be politically-minded because they were slaves and had to find some way by which they could break the shackles that were binding them.' The Union was only a step in the direction of a larger united front, and as such it was the duty of all people to join it.

Literacy Drive

The Bombay City Literacy Association, which was specially formed through the efforts of Mr. K. F. Nariman a few months ago, can be said to have begun its activities in right earnest with the opening of the first literary centres by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Sunday last. It was extremely appropriate that a start should have been made with the Harijan workers of the municipality. Apart from the fact that this class of people stands most in need of enlightenment, it was, indeed, a good gesture to open the first literacy classes among them. It is to be hoped that the Association will be enabled through public support to extend their field of work.

Silence Zones

The proposal of the Traffic Advisory Committee to convert the Fort area into a permanent silence zone has caused much perturbation in the public and has been greeted with caustic comments by those whose opinons ought to count. The success of the experimental silent zones at night seems to have encouraged the Committee to go the whole hog in this matter, but evidently it is a case of enthusiasm running away with one's discretion. It has been pointed out that even in Western countries that permanent silent zones are extremely rare, and to institute them in this city where the 'road sense' is conspicuous by its absence, is positively to invite danger. It is to be hoped that the Committee will think twice before launching this foolhardy decision into actual practice.

Pleasant Function

The Journalists' Association of India gave a lunch party in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Mongini's on Monday afternoon. Covers were laid for more than a hundred guests, and besides Panditji there were present most of the members of the Congress Working Committee and some other prominent persons in the city. The journalists in the city had, of course, mustered strong on the occasion, and altogether it proved to be a most pleasant and successful function. Pandit Nehru paid a tribute to the important part newspapers play in the public life in the modern world and briefly alluded to the growing evil of suppression of news and views by Governments. He appealed to the journalists to maintain the integrity of their profession and thus to help the creation of public opinion.

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 22)

of them are people who have migrated from rural areas. They are in need of friends who will take a genuine interest in them and share their joys and sorrows. Oftentimes they need medical help and they do not know where to go. Sometimes they need help and advice in handling unruly children and in solving their family problems. Voluntary service offered with delicacy by the Friendly Visitor will bring to them fresh interest, courage and happiness.

I do not wish to increase this list of social activities which any of you can undertake. I should, however, ask you to permit me to make one more suggestion. Your Ladies' Branch is giving some thirty scholarships to deserving women students in colleges and professional schools. Why not two or three of these scholarships be ear-marked for women who wish to go in for training in social work as a profession? Such women could later be employed to work on the social service projects your association may decide to undertake. It may also be worthwhile to spend a little money on a Social Service Library for the use of your members who are interested in social work.

There is social work for all kinds of volunteers, but the point one needs to bear in mind is that modern social work insists that help should be given without pauperizing the recipient. "Not Charity but a Chance" is the motto of the modern social worker. Social service needs a large army of volunteer workers. In this class of people of leisure who are prepared to give up part of their leisure for service to the needy lies the hope of the future. With good organization and trained guidance, thousands of men and women of all classes, all forms of occupation and all varieties of gifts may be used in the service of suffering humanity. I do hope this powerful and influential association of women will widen its interests, broaden its scope of activities and include within its scheme a well-planned project of social welfare programme.

Kangra Harijan Conference

KANGRA, August 28.

A Harijan conference will be held at village Saraha on 5th and 6th of September, next.

Some preachers of Daya Nand Dalit Udhar Mandal, Hoshiarpur and Harijan Seva Sangha are touring the district. At many places the urgent need of water supply to the Harijans was brought to their notice and the necessary funds for tube-wells are being raised.—United Press.

C.-IN-C. GOES TO SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, Aug. 29.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Cassels arrived at Srinagar yesterday evening. He is only staying for a day here before proceeding to a fishing camp for the rest of his holidays in Kashmir. —A.P.

RELIEF FOR TEXTILE STRIKERS

French India Colonial Commission Grants Rs. 20,000

PONDICHERRY, Aug. 28.

The Government of French India have appointed a Committee for relief of the thousands of Pondicherry Textile Labourers, who are thrown out of employment on account of the recent labour troubles. On the requisition of the Government, the Colonial Commission of French India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards relief measures. The Relief Committee decided to distribute rice to those labourers who are French subjects.

No one knows when the mills will be reopened. The labourers are scattered in and out of Pondicherry on grounds of either fear or unemployment. The reopening of the Savana Mills is entirely out of question for the present as it is in a dilapidated condition.—United Press.

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H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes who came to Bombay to watch the proceedings of the Ministers' Conference.

FLOOD HAVOC IN KASHMERE

Jammu Governor Opens Relief Fund

JAMMU, August 29.

Further information regarding the floods in Bhimber in District Mirpur in Jammu, shows that there has been great loss to lives —both men and cattle. Many horses, asses buffaloes, goats, cows and oxen are reported to have died. Nineteen men were carried away out of which thirteen were saved and the corpses of six have been recovered. The roads have been seriously damaged. The Bhimber Dak bungalow and the high school buildings have also been damaged. The crops have suffered heavily.

RELIEF EFFORTS.

A Central Relief Committee, consisting of respectable citizens, has been formed in Jammu under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Col. Baldev Singh, Governor of Jammu. Local relief committees are also being formed.

The Maharaja and the State Council have conveyed messages of sympathy to the sufferers, and their relatives. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by the Government for relief. The Governor of Jammu has personally visited the affected areas.—United Press.

POLICE CHIEF'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Mr. L. H. Colson, Police Commissioner of Calcutta, met with a serious accident at about 1 p.m. to-day, when a private car dashed against his car just outside the Lalbazar police headquarters.

The Police Commissioner's car was smashed as a sequel to the impact but Mr. Colson miraculously escaped unhurt. The driver of the private car which was proceeding along the wrong side of the road at the time of the accident was placed under arrest. —United Press.

Matric Centre At Shikarpur

KARACHI, Aug. 26.

On an urgent representation received from the citizens of Shikarpur, requesting Government to move the University of Bombay not to eliminate Shikarpur Centre for supplementary Matriculation Examination in October 1936, the Sind Government sent a wire to the Vice-Chancellor strongly supporting the request.

In reply the University has agreed to retain the Shikarpur centre.—United Press.

Struggle Between Democracy And Fascism

Dark Day For World If Counter-Revolution Succeeds In Spain

The struggle that is raging in Spain is a war between Democracy and the dark forces of Fascism, which would lead the world back to Barbarism.

That is why we find the Nazi States on one side and the Democratic States on the other, intensely concerned for the issue of this Civil War, in which a Republican Government is fighting for its existence against the counter-revolution of reactionaries.

The article below, in which the origin of the clash and the aims of the revolutionaries are impartially set forth, will be read with interest in view of the celebration of "Spain Day" in Bombay today, when demonstrations of sympathy with the Spanish Government will be held in the City.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SPANISH CIVIL WAR

BY S. K.

More than five years have elapsed since the last of the Bourbons left his kingdom and fled across the Pyranees. The Spanish Municipal elections which took place in March 1931 demonstrated in no uncertain manner the mood and temper of the people of Spain. They no longer wanted their king and the feudal society of which he was the crowned head. They wanted a Republic which would raise the wages of the workers and give land to the peasants and end the tyranny that had made the feudal exploitation of the masses possible.

The King read the verdict of the people in the Election returns and asked his advisers what he should do. The most loyal amongst them, Count Romanones was constrained to advise him to abdicate. And so Alfonso went and Spain overnight became a Republic without shedding a drop of blood. The new Republicans who declared Spain to be "Workers' Republic of all classes" drew up a most liberal constitution like their German predecessors who had met at Weimar to perform a similar task. And they made the same mistake.

They did nothing to curb and curtail the powers of those classes which could not fall in line with the aspirations and programme of the new Republic. They robbed the Counts and the Dukes of their titles but did not deprive them of their lands which was the source of their real strength. And they repaid for their mistake within two years.

The new land reforms which were to be effected in order to solve the central problem of Spain i.e. that of the peasantry, remained only on paper. The vast estates of the Grandees remained and their owners were allowed all freedom and liberty to conspire against the Republic.

The Church was meted out a similar treatment. It was separated from the State but its power was not destroyed. It was deprived of enough powers to be a mortal enemy of the New Republic. And lastly the Army. Although Manuel Azana who was the first republican Minister for war did something to remove from the army those officers and generals suspected of anti-Republican tendencies he never made a clean sweep of it. The results was that thousands of Officers remained within the Army to foment discontent and conspire against the Republic.

Spain had therefore become a Republic only in name. The class content and the class relations remained more or less the same, albeit under a new title. The Republic having failed to break the power of the Feudal nobility, the Church and the Army, the three most reactionary sections of Spanish Society was in turn due to be broken by an alliance of these forces, within two years of its inception.

By the autum of 1933 the reactionary parties headed by a turncoat politician, Alajandro Lerroux and supported by Gil Robles, the leader of the C. E. D. A. the Fascist party which had obtained the largest number of seats in the 1933 election, took office. Senor Zamora who was the president of the Republic convived at this sabotaging of the Republic because a devout Catholic that he was he had turned against the republic by the Anti-Church measures of the Republic.

Reaction In Office

Once Lerroux was in office reaction ruled in Spain. It suppressed the papers of the Left. It outlawed strikes. In many places it forbade even Trade Union Organisations to exist. It succeeded in doing this because the parties of the Left which were split into three main sections the Socialist, the Communists and the Anarchists could not come to any agreement and take common action. The Ananchists went on strike but the Socialists did not support them.

Finally a revolt broke out in Asturias which was mercilessly suppressed by the Government and in which nearly 1400 people lost their lives, 1049 of them being Civilians. This terrible massacre of the miners of the Asturias opened the eyes of the parties of the Left and awakened them to the grave danger that lay in store for them and the masses for whom they stood. All the parties of the left formed a United Front and agreed upon a minimum programme which was to push through the land reforms that the old government had dropped.

Nationalise the big industries, pass laws which assured a minimum wage, 8 hour day, unemployment insurance for the workers was their programme. Finally they pledged themselves to defend the Republic and the liberties of the masses and to organise and fight for their interests.

After the suppression of the Austurian revolt the Republic under Lerroux was shaken by two financial crises which ultimately forced it out of office. President Zamora frightened by the growing talk of revolution from the Left, following upon the withdrawal of all the left parties from the Cortes, dissolved the Cortes and ordered fresh elections.

At that election held in the early part of this year the People's Front won an overwhelming victory. Senor Azana returned of power. Zamora was dismissed from the Presidentship and his place was taken by Azana.

The Right realised only then that it had blundered in allowing election to be held and not effecting a coup when circumstances were far more favourable to them under Zamora, and when they found that Peopes' Front was now bent upon effecting all the Reforms and would brook no opposition they decided to make war on the government. Towards this end they began to organise and conspire for the overthrow of the Republic.

Serious Blow To Fascism

They sent out emissaries to foreign Fascist powers who had instinctively realised that the success of the Peoples Front in Spain would mean a serious blow to Fascism all over Europe. These powers promised to send arms and officers to the counter revolutionaries with whom they were united by a Common hater of all progressive forces.

Although the revolt was timed to come a little later it was precipitated by the murder of Senor Soltelo, who was commonly admitted to be the next dictator of Spain. His murder was an act of reprisal for the murder of a police officer who was true to the Republic.

The Fascist bands of Gil Robles had been indulging in this kind of shooting up in the streets duplicating the Nazi technique some time before the revolt broke out. The increasing tension between the Right and the Left made it clear that it must end in Civil War before the safety of the Republic could be assured.

Revolt In Morocco

The Revolt first broke out in Morocco where most of the reactionary officers were stationed. They had won over the Spanish Foreign Legion, with extravagant promises of loot and pillage in Spain. It spread to the mainland where other officers with the help of the Fascists and the land owners had succeeded in winning over the troops in some garrison towns.

This revolt was headed by Army Officers who knew their job who had properly equipped their army and were adept in the science of warfare. The Government on the other hand was not overstaffed with Army Officers unproperly trained in the arts of war. But they had the whole people behind them. And having learnt a lesson from the blunders of the past and pressed by their militant Socialist and Communist followers decided to arm the workers and the peasants and save the Republic. Although the people's militia was untrained in the science of war it made up for it by its heroism and bravery and ficelity to their cause.

Long-Drawn Out War?

The civil war in Spain is likely to be a protracted and long drawn out one. It is not only a war between the oppressed masses and the Fascist Army Junta allied with the landowners and the church in Spain. It is also a trial of strength between two opposing forces that are fighting for the mastery of the world.

Spain has been turned into a battlefield between Fascism and Reaction on one hand and Democracy on the other.

It will be a dark day for the world if the counter-revolution defeats the Peoples Government. For that will mean the victory of those dark forces which are dragging the world back to barbarism.

Sir P. D. Pattani, who presided over the Ministers' Conference at the Taj Mahal Hotel last week.

The District Magistrate, Quilon, has issued an order on Mr A. B. Salem of Cochin directing him not to address any meeting in Quilon district for 15 days from the 22nd August.

Grave Situation In Bhil Tract

Commissioner Orders Relief For Starving

Pathetic Tales Of Sufferings Of Dohad Peasants

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

MIRAKHADI (via Dohad): August 27.

The situation in the seriously affected famine area of the Bhil tract of Dohad and Jhalod is becoming graver day by day.

The Commissioner of Northern Division, during his recent visit toured the area and acquainted himself fully with the existing condition of crops and fodder.

During his tour hundreds of peasants saw him at various places, related the pathetic tales of their woes and requested him to provide them with labour by declaring famine condition in the Talukas and opening relief works.

The Commissioner everywhere gave them a sympathetic hearing and promised that the Government would do everything needful and would open relief works for providing labour.

He gave orders to the local authorities to give away the 25 per cent remission credited this year, in cash, to the peasants, as has been demanded by them and the Bhil Seva Mandal.

No Hurry For Relief

After the Commissioner's visit, however, it seems that there is no hurry, no anxiety for giving relief. Meanwhile, starvation has become acute. Peasants are in search of labour but who is going to provide labour to thousands and thousands of Bhils? To get a pound or two of maize they are selling off what little they have got at a ridiculously low price. Nothing saleable article remains now in their little huts except tiles and rafters.

Bhils are relating their heart rending tales to the silent workers of the Bhil Mandal. They say that they could now no more see with their own eyes the cries of their children for good; and that sometimes the whole family had to pass the whole day without food of any sort and sometimes with porridge or a little quantity of maize flour boiled in water, and that too, received in charity through some kind well-to-do-Bhil farmer.

For how many days will this little quantity of food keep skin and bones together? I have seen many peasants and had talks with them. All relate the same pathetic story. The future is dark and dangerous for the Bhils.

Only Ray Of Hope

In the darkness of this dire calamity the Bhil Seva Mandal or Thakkar Bapa is the only ray of light and hope for the Bhils. It is doing the relief work according to its means, in an excellent work.

It is reported that the Mandal has already begun the work of deepening the wells of the peasants so as to provide them with labour. This work would also serve the purpose of watering some crops which are withering. According to the calculation of the workers of the Mandal it seems that within a couple of days the Mandal will provide more than a thousand Bhils with labour.

Moreover the Mandal is going to open very shortly 5 cheap grain shops at various centres in the interior of the Talukas. The Jhalod Mahajan has already opened one such shop in Jhalod. But how long and to what extent would these agencies cope up with the situation?

The avalanche overhanging the talukas is too great for the resources of the private agencies. It is only the Government which with its vast resources will be able to handle the situation satisfactorily. But that too, if it does in time wilfully

Will they do the needful in time or wait until some starving Bhils succumb to death?

FAMINE DEMON SHOWS ITS CLAWS

From Laxmidas Shrikant, (Vice-President Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad).

The correspondent of the "Times of India" in one of his letters wrote that the crops in the villages in the Southern part of Dohad Taluka have not been so badly damaged. With a view to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the all sweeping statement I visited the villages in that area, and I briefly narrate what I saw there with my own eyes.

The sky remains clouded during morning hours so much so that the clouds there after to pour down heavy rain, but before noon the Sun shines out brightly with terrible heat. The Bhil agriculturists have given up hopes for the clouds to pour down rain and cease scanning the sky.

Rivers Cease Flowing

There are big creeks about three feet deep in the black soil. The big rivers have ceased flowing. Rivulets and ponds and many wells have dried up.

The nights have silvery moonlight but, instead of giving delight to peasants, are causing great anxiety. Bhils keep awake during night time to protect their cattle. Even in so called green and not so badly damaged areas I have watched the Bhil peasants thoroughly disheartened by the withering away of the Khariff crop which looks greenish but is in a dying state

I have seen regular line of Bhil men, women and children carrying headloads of wood and grass which scarcely fetch a piee, fowls, goats and even cattle like cows and bullocks.

Just near Dohad town 40 to 50 such cattle are brought for sale by Bhils and are sold at a very low price, at twelve annas to two rupees per head.

Only The Beginning

To make the condition of the people living in this position of the Taluka still worse herds of cattle are driven to this tract to the house of the relatives from distant villages so as to provide fodder.

This is only the beginning of famine condition which God forbid may continue for fifteen months more till next monsoon.

The Government has started petty Road works and still hesitate in declaring their ruthless and heartless is the letter of the law which requires that a certain number of labourers should seek labour at such work?

Bhils are selling their cattle very cheap, from 12 annas to two rupees per head.

Bhils selling fowls and chicken in the Dohad Bazar for paltry sums.

"Untrue And Inspired"

Bengal Praja Party Joins Muslim League Parliamentary Board

Enquiries made by the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the message from Calcutta, alleging that, the 'United Front' among the Muslims in Bengal, has not yet fructified, shows that, the message has absolutely no foundation.

At a meeting, held at Calcutta, representatives of all parties except the Congress were present and theyl agreed to sink their differences and contest the elections as one United Party under the direction of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board.

The representatives of the Proja Party or the Nikhil Banga Proja Samiti, were present at the meeting and informed Mr. M. A. Jinnah that they would be sending the names of their 15 representatives on the Provincial Board after consulting their executive.

Mr. Jinnah has in his possession a letter to that effect from the Secretary of the Samiti.

"Untrue And Inspired"

As regards the "two most important items in their programme, namely, abolition of the permanent settlement and repeal of repressive laws" Mr. Jinnah explained to them that, as far as the latter was concerned, it was there very prominently in the Muslim League Parliamentary Board's Manifesto, and the Party would do everything in its power towards repealing the repressive laws.

As regards the first point, namely, the abolition of permanent settlement, it was beyond the scope of the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Jinnah explained the position to the Proja Party representatives and said that the question being a very vital one, would have to be discussed by the Central Board and it is a known fact that, what had been already said in the Manifesto was not the last word. If there was complete agreement on some points it could be added on.

Mr. Jinnah characterised the Calcutta report as untrue and inspired.

NO DONATION TO KING MEMORIAL FUND

HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug 29

The proposal to sanction five to ten thousand rupees for the King George Memorial Fund was rejected to-day by the Hyderabad Municipality.—United Press.

Assembly And Reserve Bank Amending Bill

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Though the agenda for the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly circulated to members contains the motion regarding the Reserve Bank Act Amending Bill. It is understood that Government have not yet decided to move it as the proposed amendment is of a minor character and is not considered urgent.—A. P.

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HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

Golden Crown Turns Tables On Firpo

J. Munro Again Registers Treble, Riding Brilliantly

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 29

Only last week people were wondering when Trainer Roy Higgins would stage his first big show with his huge menagerie, and the performance was presented yesterday after an usually long interval. For his patron Mr. Diamond he obtained a double with Argyll and Reform, in addition to winning the chief event for Messrs A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree with Cercello.

Jimmy Munro who steered three winners last week repeated the performance again, and he looked very unhappy when Mas d'Antibes went under by a short head in the race for the biggest prize of the afternoon.

There was great indignation when Golden Crown who had failed miserably against Firpo in the Dealers' New Plate, a terms race for newly landed Arabs over 1 1|4 miles in the slow timing of 2 minutes, 27 4|5 seconds last week, trounced a classy field including his recent conqueror by 6 lengths yesterday. The Kashmir Chestnut was saddled for H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate and though he was considerably fancied, few were prepared to see him score in the easy manner he did in 6 3|5 seconds less. This topsy-turvy form would take some explaining and I wonder what our complacent Stewards think of the whole affair. It would do them a lot of good to know what the race-going public feel about it. These instances of horses running stones below their known form on one day and then turning up with a vengeance are becoming too frequent for one's liking. It does the game great harm and excuses for beaten horses should not be too readily accepted. Firpo was sold to Mr. P. B. Avasia for Rs. 12,000 before the race.

Mas d'Antibes who had suffered a couple of short head defeats in Bombay, was again obliged to play the minor role in the important Poona Plate, wherein Cercello scored narrowly Munro raised an objection to Brace's mount for interference but the same was overruled after a brief hearing. The son of Zionist who is a slow beginner, delivered his challenge late as usual and just went under in a thrilling duel.

Bowley who seems now-a-days only able to shine on Honeysuckle, created a big surprise in the Burwell Plate (Div. 1). The Indian-bred mare went to the front and was never headed, beating Pumpkin Pie and Fanciful with some degree of comfort. The dividend on this forlorn outsider was Rs. 420 for win and the only man who registered a smile was the owner Mr. Osman Chotani, who expanded until he nearly exploded.

THE VISITORS' PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Diamond's ARGYLL, 8-5. Munro 1

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's MAYCOCK, 8-9, Brace .. 2

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN, 7-12, Burns 3

Mr. Eve's INVERALGA, 7-9, J. O'Neale 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 3 lengths and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 43-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.

Not Run:—Kahapa (7-2).

Favourite: Argyll (8-5).

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE BURWELL PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SOLTERO, 7-5, Britt 1

Mr. Gem's ACHIEVE, 9-4, Blythe 2

Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO, 8-2, Simmons 3

Mrs. M. Clarke's MINT JULEP II, 7-12, Evans 4

Won by 1 length, 3-1|2 lengths and 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 30-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 37 and Rs. 18 for places.

Not Run: Perseverance (8-10), Happy Star (8-2), and Rosewater (8-0).

Favourites: Menado (8-2) and Soltero (7-5).

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE MODERATE PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIOLENCE 8-7 Obaid 1

The Chief of Miraj's Jnr. AMIRULMULK 8-2 Brace 2

Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING CHAZI 8-9 Evans 3

Mr. Saleh Mussa's TAJ NIZAM 7-7 (cd 7-10) Simmons 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 22 1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE

Distance—1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,250; Third, Rs. 500.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN CROWN 8-7 Harding 1

Mrs. K. T. Sampat's FIRPO 8-0 Burn 2

Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 9-3 Evans 3

Mr. Aziz Mahomed's SAMRA LAYALI 9-3 C. Hoyt 4

Not Run: The Duke 9-3, Kabaila 8-10, Dilawar 7-11.

Won by 6 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 21 1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE BURWELL PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Osmon Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE 9-0 Bowley 1

Mr. V. G. Mohan Rao's PUMPKIN PIE 8-2 Burn 2

Mr. S. R. Arthanari's FANCIFUL 7-0 (cd 7-3) O'Neal 3

Mrs. M. Clarke's GOLDEN PRINCE 8-10 Evans ..... 4.

Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director, Haffekine Institute, who along with Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta spoke on Birth Control in relation to India on Friday.

Not Run: Aquila 8-0.

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length, short head.

Time: 1min. 30 2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 420 for win, Rs. 88, Rs. 20 and Rs. 67 for places.

Winner trained by A. R. Mahomed

THE POONA PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's CERCELLO 7-9 (cd. 7-10) Brace 1

Nawabzada Yeminulmulk's MAS d'ANTIBES 9-7 Munro 2

Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 7-5 Mendoza 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-7 Obaid 4

Not Run: Hesperitus 7-8, Titanium 7-2.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, head.

Time: 1min. 27 2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE VISITORS' PLATE (Div. II)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; Second, Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's GARTER PRINCESS 9-2 Munro 1

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CYPRUS CITY 7-9 J. O'Neal 2

Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST 8-3 Evans 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GLEN GOWAN 8-3 Obaid 4

Not Run: Grenadier 8-6.

First tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 23 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE MODERATE PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs 600; Third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Mr. Diamond's REFORM 8-7 Munro 1

Mr. D. D. Chavan's ADVOCATE 7-11 J. O'Neal 2

Mr. A. M. Irani's SILVER STAR 7-12 Brace 3

Mr. Mahomed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 7-9 Fletcher 4

Not Run: Serheed 7-9.

First tote paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 32, Rs. 53, and Rs. 54 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

DILAWAR'S SCORE OF 122

Indians Make 309 In Match Against Sussex

LONDON, August 29.

Indias' team:—Amir Elahi, Mahomed Hussain, Dilawar, Hussain, Jehangir Khan, Gopalan, Wazir Ali, Ramaswami, Vizianagram, Hindlekar, Baqa Jilani and Merchant.

The weather was glorious and the wicket perfect when the Indians won the toss in their match against Sussex and preferred to bat. Merchant and Dilawar Hussain opened the innings played with confidence sending up 60 in one hour. The scoring thereafter slowed down, spinners having the batsmen in difficulties. Seventeen runs took them 35 minutes which was greeted with mild baracking. Merchant eventually was caught low down by Melville. His 52 was made in an effortless style in 90 minutes.

Hussain and Vizianagram were together at lunch, with 39 and 15 respectively, the total being 108 for one.

DILAWAR'S DEFENSIVE TACTICS

Merchant was out at 75|1. Dilawar was entirely on the defensive and laborious and reached his fifty in 160 minutes. Vizianagram was frequently beaten and was generally uncomfortable. Eventually he was run out, followed quickly by two others.

Later Indians were all out in their first innings for 307. Stumps were drawn at the close of Indian innings.

DILAWAR'S CAREFUL GAME

Dilawar Hussain watched every ball with eagle-like vision. There was nothing very outstanding in his long innings lasting 315 minutes, but few bowlers produced the ball to beat his bat. Dilawar was missed when his score was 87. Among his chief hits were 16 hits to the boundary. In partnership with Jehangir Khan Dilawar Hussain put on 44 for the seventh wicket.

Merchant c and b Melville ..	52
Dilawar Hussain st. Cornfield, b Langridge ..	122
Vizianagram run out ..	46
Wazir Ali c Stainton, b J. Langridge	0
Ramaswamy b J. Cornford ..	3
Mohd. Hussain c Melville, b Nye	7
Hindlekar l.b.w. (N.), b Jim Parks	1
Baqa Jilani b Jim Parks	4
Jehangir Khar b J Langridge	20
Gopalan not out	23
Amir Elahi b Nye	13
Extras	18
Total	309

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bye 2 for 76; J. Cornford 1 for 35; Jim Farks 2 for 53; James Langridge 1 for 69; Melville 1 for 34; John Langridge 2 for 28.—Reuter.

Bombay, Saturday.

Vallabh Govind, a returned deportee, who has seven previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Court to-day.

The accused was arrested in Bombay on July 14 inside St. Columbia High School Hostel. On August 17 he was sentenced for the offence of trespass with intention to commit theft to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate directed that both the sentences should run concurrently. He also directed that the accused should be sent to Ahmednagar for standing his trial, for escaping from the Visapur Jail some time back.

The Cochin Government have issued a registered notice under the Cochin Newspapers Regulation, forfeiting the license fee of Rs. 500 deposited by the "Keralan", on the ground that the paper published in its issue of 23rd "Karkadakam" an article headed "Police Administration."

Complaints Against Trichy Board "Frivolous"

Tamil Nadu Congress Inquiry Committee Satisfied With Administration Of Local Bodies

MADRAS: August 27.

The Secretaries of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee have released for publication of the report of the Local Bodies Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee:——

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee, which met at Paganeri on the 9th July, 1936, appointed a Sub-Committee for the purpose of reviewing the work of Congress parties in the District Boards of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Tiruvannamalia and in the Municipalities of Chidambaram and Madura, and for reporting to the Committee, suggestions for improvements of Administration by Congress parties and for guidance for future work.

The Sub-Committee consisted of:——

Messrs. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja (M.L.A.), P. Ramaswami Reddiar and Mr. M. Bhaktavatsiam.

Committee's Work

The Committee set about its task by preparing a questionaire and sending the same to the President of the District Board or the Chairman of the Municipality, as the case may be, and to the Leader and the Secretary of the Congress Party to be answered by them. The Committee further held personal enquiries to which members of the Congress Parties including the President and Vice-President and members of the District Congress Committee and the Town Congress Committees were invited.

Written representations by certain members of the Congress Party or the Congress Committee were also taken by the committee.

The Committee has satisfied itself after the enquiry that the administration of Local Bodies by the Congress Parties has been carried on on the whole satisfactorily.

South Arcot Complaints

Regarding the South Arcot District Board, there were certain complaints made against the President regarding certain appointments made by him, and the committee also found the selections for these places were not satisfactory. The President should be directed to rectify these mistakes. But otherwise, there is distinct improvement in the administration of the District Board, and the disposal of tenders for contract works has been quite satisfactory and generally in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government, there have been distinct tender savings effected during the present regime, and the sufferings of the elementary school teachers have been mitigated to a large extent.

The Committee is happy to observe that complaints about corruption are not to be heard during the present regime.

The administration of the Chidambaram Municipality and the Tiruvannamalai District Board has been satisfactory, and the Committee was not aware of any complaints.

Trichy Board

Regarding the Trichinopoly District Board, complaints made against the administration by certain members appeared to the Committee frivolous and certain charges made against the President regarding disposals of tenders could not be substantiated at the enquiry. The Committee was glad to note that corruption has been absolutely rooted out, and only lowest tenders were being accepted by the President in the giving of contract works.

The Committee was pleased to note that the President had been personally checked measuring in the execution of road repairs in addition to the supervising work by the Engineering Staff. The committee was happy to note that there has been no nepotism of any kind in the administration.

In Madura

Regarding the Madura Municipality, there have been no complaints against the administration of the Municipality. It was admitted at the Enquiry that there was no corruption in administration that members were not interested in contracts, and tenders were disposed of according to the principle of lowest tenders. The committee was happy to observe that the Municipality had adopted Swadeshi and was conducting its proceedings in Tamil.

Regarding the administration of the Tinnevelly District Board, the complaints made by certain members were either frivolous or without foundation. The administration, the committee found to be efficient and corruption of any kind was not to be seen.

Without Foundation

To conclude, the committee is satisfied that the administration of local bodies by the Congress Parties has been quite satisfactory. The committee can authoritatively say that the charges levelled against Congressmen by the Hon'ble Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar and the Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan that there have been corruption and nepotism on a large scale, in the local bodies administered by Congressmen, made persistently in a most irresponsible manner, are absolutely without foundation. With the finances at the disposal the Congress Parties in these Local Bodies have been doing their best.

We have no hesitation in admitting that the Congress programme of capturing Local Bodies has been quite successful. The object of this programme, namely, the rooting out of corruption, making of the Local Bodies more useful to the public and preventing the use of those by opponents for political purposes, has we are glad to note, been to a large extent achieved.

During our enquiry, we have been satisfied that there are no serious defects which should cause dissatisfaction in the people and there is marked improvement in the administration, on all sides, since the advent of the Congress. —A.P.

C. P. GOVERNOR AT RAIPUR

RAIPUR, Aug. 29.

H. E. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, received deputations from the notified Areas Committee, Bhatapara, the Anjuman Islamia, Raipur, and Dhamtari and Satnami Mahasabha.

Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi, President, Central Provinces Legislative Council, will give an 'At Home' to His Excellency this evening on the police ground and His Excellency leaves early to-morrow morning for Bilaspur 'en route' to Nagpur. —A.P.

LUCKNOW ARRESTS' SEQUEL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

It is officially stated that 33 Ahrar Red Shirts and 46 others arrested yesterday have been taken to jail and rest released with a warning.—A.P.

OBSERVE "PEASANTS' DAY" ON SEPT. 1.

A. I. T. U. C. President's Call To Nation

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

In the course of a Press statement, Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of All-India Trade Union Congress, appeals to peasants organizations all over India to observe the "Peasants' Day" on September 1, next by holding mass meetings and demonstrations and also by putting forward their minimum demands, in those meetings.—United Press.

PRINTING OF FINAL ROLLS

POONA, Aug. 28.

The preparation of the new electoral rolls will enter on the last stage in the first week of September when the printing of the final list will begin by which time the 131 objections, from the Poona Dist. constituencies and the claims for enrolment that have been held before the various civil courts are expected to be disposed off.

All possible haste for the quick despatch of work of publishing the printed lists is being arranged for by the authorities and with this in view the printing of the final lists will be distributed, it is understood, among five or six efficient presses.

The total number of general voters for the Poona District is in round figures, 1,50,000 excluding the number of common voters for the Poona City Women's constituency, which is about 41,000. The printed volumes of the voters lists are expected will be bulky affairs of about 2,000 pages.— A. P.

GOVT. PETITION DISMISSED

No Enhancement Of Life Sentence For Murder Case Accused

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

The revision petition for enhancement of sentence, filed on behalf of the Government against the order of the Sessions Judge of Muzaffargarh District, sentencing one Haider to transportation for life for the murder of wife, was dismissed yesterday by a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Din Mahomed, the vacation judges.

The prosecution story is that Mst. Nooran, the wife, went to her mother's place and the accused accompanied by his brother went to fetch her, but she did did not come owing to ill health. Next day, however, the wife of her own accord came to her husband's place, but, learning from a neighbour that her husband had made up his mind not to keep her, went back to her mother's place without telling anything to her husband.

This enraged the husband who at once went to his mother-in-law's place, induced the wife to return and murdered her.

The accused also appealed against his sentence of transportation which was also dismissed. —United Press.

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NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS DOWN

Silver Higher But Gold And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, August 29

On Saturday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened easy and prices declined further on increased hedge selling and scattered liquidation influenced by reports of favourable weather.

SILVER HIGHER

London gold was easy but silver was a shade higher.

WHEAT WEAK

Wheat ruled weak. Metals and rubber were closed. Jute was unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Aug 29

Previous closing	11.38
To-day's opening	11.33
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	11.30
Difference	—08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Aug 29

Previous closing	6.21
To-day's opening	6.17
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6,13
Difference	—08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 209

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 29

Cotton showed easier tendency following increased hedge selling and liquidation influenced by favourable weather reports from northwest with very little buying appearing with the result that prices steadily fell until the close.

Operations in October commenced at 11.33 i.e. 5 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased hedging and liquidation while later renewed foreign selling and liquidation further depressed values October closing at 11.30 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.46/11.45) 11.33/11.33
December (11.52/11.51) 11.41/11.39
January (11.53/11.53) 11.42/11.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.22) 6.13
American December (6.15) 6,08
Egyptian October (10.18) 10.10
Egyptian November (9.98) 9.90

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 29

Broach cotton for April/May delivery moved between Rs. 208-8 and Rs. 209-4 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 209-4 with New York closing futures 8 points down.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 29

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

Tin (£186 1/2 buyers £186 3/4 sellers. Very steady) closed
Lead (£17 1/4 buyers £17 5/16 sellers. Firm) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£42 3/4 to £43 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop August September (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 1/4 buyers
Dunlop August (20 1/2) 20 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (19) 19 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 paid and buyers) closed
Forward (7 3/4 paid and sellers) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta August (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata August/September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£16 1/8 sellers) £16 1/4 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 29

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 66 5/8) dol 66 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39) dol 39.
U S Steel Common (dol 69 3/8) dol 70
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) unquoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 29

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 14 6
Wheat January 1937	4 15 0
Linseed September	7 14 9
Linseed May 1937	7 8 6

The tone was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Aug 29

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 9 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 8 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 29

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Discounts Steadier

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Aug 29

Money Market: The Bank of England continues gold buying notwithstanding there is no check to usual seasonal decrease in the note circulation.

Discounts after easiness were steadier on the announcement of an increase in the Treasury Bill offering next week which is expected somewhat to offset the present keen demand by applicants outside the market syndicate.

Cotton was easier on reports of improving weather in the western belt.

Jute steadied up in sympathy with Calcutta and othe rcommodities were quiet.

Wall Street opened steady and ruled quiet.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 29

Previous closing	5.03 3/32
To-day's opening	5.03 1/8
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 29

Previous closing	5.03 1/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/16
To-day's closing	5.03 1/16
Difference	nil

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 29

Previous closing	76.41
To-day's opening	76.40
To-day's closing	76.41
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 1/16 and improved to 5.03 3/16 on some support but closed at 5.03 1/16.

Franc opened at 76.40 and then advanced to 76.38 on scattered buying but closed at 76.41.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 29

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 29

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 9/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 29

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-4 1/2) £6-18-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 29

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 29
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.76 1/4) 5.76 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.99) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/2) 0.94 3/8
London on Milan	(63.90) 63.93
London on Shanghai	(1-2 13/32) 1-2 3/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 29

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.08 3/8 Prices kept steady but there was very little doing with traders watching developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 29

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 84 1/2 and December 83 1/2. The market was easier on scattered selling and liquidation following lower foreign cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 29
11-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 13 0
Silver 1st settlement	48 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	48 14 0
Gold ready	34 3 6
Gold 1st settlement	34 3 9
Gold 2nd settlement	34 4 0
Sovereigns	21 14 0

JUTE SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, Aug 29

Jutes ruled firm and a fair turnover took place. Coals were steady with fair business. Teas had slight enquiry at steady rates. In miscellaneous Engineers and Minings were in fair request while sugars were fairly steady over last levels. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/4/6 small lot, three per cent loan 1941 104/8, three per cent Government paper 89/12 small lot, three and half per cent Government paper 99/8, five per cent loan 1939/44 108/6 small lot.

Banks: Central 34, Reserve Bank 134.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram 68/12 ex div, Dehri Rohtas 13/2.

Coals: Bengal 282, Katras Jheriah 18/4, New Tetturya 3/3, Standard 33/8.

Jutes: Bally 192 small lots, Barnagore 138 small lot, Howrah 52/13, Kamarhatty 494.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/10 cum div, Cuttack Electric 19/12, Indian Iron and Steel 11/11, Marshalls and Company 1/15, Macfarlane and Company 7/10, Titaghur Paper defd 10/6 small lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 27, Tukvar 14/10

Debentures: Six and one fourth per cent 1951/61 Calcutta Municipal 129/12 small lots, three and one fourth per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/10.—A. P.

COWARDLY ATTACK FROI BEHIND

Six Accused Sentenced To Pay Fine

(From A Correspondent)

BANDRA, Aug. 28.

"The attack on the complainant by the accused persons was made in a most cowardly manner, at lonely spot and during the night hours and hence we think that deterrent sentences are necessary in the case of this nature" with remarks like the above, the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates Bandra convicted yesterday S. F. Dias and five other persons for assaulting Joseph Alphonso of Bandra.

The case for the prosecution was that on 17th Feb. last the complainant was returning home in company with his uncle along the Palli Road, Bandra at about 9 p.m. The accused Dias who had previously seduced the complainant's sister and who was on inimical terms with the complainant came from behind with five others and belaboured the complainant with sticks at a lonely spot on the Palli Road.

All the accused pleaded 'alibi'. The Bench disbelieved the defence version and sentenced Dias to pay a fine of Rs 30/- in default to undergo one month's R. I. and each of the other five accused to pay fine of Rs. 25/- in default to undergo R. I. of 25 days.

Mr. Paul Pereira appeared for the complainant and Mr. Satoskar defended Dias.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Allahabad District Congress Committee to enquire into the agricultural conditions in the Allahabad District on the basis of the questionnaire issued by the U. P. Congress Agrarian Inquiry Sub-Committee, has issued its report.

In its opinion acute distress prevails among the tenants whose condition cannot be improved unless the whole system of Land Tenure is changed.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED

As immediate measures towards this, it recommends the reduction of rents by half the writing off of arrears except of one year the stoppage of the ejectment of the tenants for arrears, exemption from attachment of certain minimum amount of the tenants' crops and the conferment of the right of transferring of the holdings.

The Sub-Committee suggests the introduction of the payment of rent in kind, being one-fourth of the produce in the year. While condemning the Zamindari system, it does not recommend its abolition. In its opinion, the Zamindari system would disappear with Swaraj, but, if it decided to abolish it, the Zamindars, must get compensation.

The Committee recommends reduction of interest on loans to 6 per cent. by statute by a moratorium for five years and the opening of Co-operative Banks.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 209/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 209/8 on scattered buying. Later on at this level there was increased long liquidation on forecast of rain and prices declined to Rs. 108-12. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 4 points and the local market ruled quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	208 12 0
Oomra D-J	187 0 0
Bengal D-J	188 4 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—				
Broach No. 2	230	226	223	219
Punjab-Ame.	258	234	231	227
Surat	263	259	256	252
Rajpipla	260	256	253	249
Navsari	269	265	262	254

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 27th August	454
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,165,703
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,491,384
Increase	674,319

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 211 1/4; Highest 211 3/4; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 210 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 190 1/2; Highest 190 3/4; Lowest 189 1/4; Closing 189 1/4

Bengal D/J. Op 156 1/4; Highest 156 1/4; Lowest 155; Closing 155.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 7

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 22.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 157 Jan. 134 May 126 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 209/8—Liverpool May 6.12 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 209/8—New York May 11.56 Rs 46 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/32

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £6-18-4 1/2 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points up at 7@.41 Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 5.03 3/32 London silver market was easy at a decline of 1/16d to 19 1/2 but later on there were buyers at 19 9/16 for cash. There was Indian buying and speculative selling. Montreal silver futures were 10 points down and New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T.T. on London opened to-day at 1.2 3/8.

The local market was fairly steady with moderate buying and prices recorded slight improvement.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD.—	
Ready	35 4 0
1st Bhadarva delivery	35 4 0
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 1 0
2nd Bhadarva delivery	35 3 9
2nd Bhadarva Teji/Mandi	0 4 0
SILVER.—	
Ready	48 12 0
1st Bhadarva delivery	48 12 0
1st Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 4 0
2nd Bhadarva delivery	48 13 6
2nd Bhadarva Teji-mandi	0 15 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 28.

September	44.70—10
December	44.70—10
March	44.70

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 29.

London Market.—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£38-10-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£38-15-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-5-0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	9.75 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	9.70 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs 32-12-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 40-8-0

Tone:—Very steady.

TRADING IN SCINDIA SUSPENDED

Board Of Directors Take Action

MARKET QUIET WITH RESTRICTED BUSINESS

BOMBAY: August 29.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange suspended to-day trading in Scindia Shares.

It appears that after careful consideration, the Board took action as a disciplinary measure for breach of Rule 253.

Under Rule 253 it is required that any company intending to increase capital or issue new shares, must notify the Stock Exchange fifteen days before.

Recently there had been considerable manipulation in Scindia Shares. Those who were in the know, took up prices, but later on, sold shares in volumes of several thousands. New Shares are issued at Rs. 15, and the market-price being about Rs. 20, there was clear profit of Rs. 5, and naturally those who must secure new shares, sold out at a handsome profit.

Suspension of trading in Scindia Shares will not, perhaps, end the trouble, as it remains to be seen whether new shares will be allowed as tenders against these sales.

The Market was easy. Business being restricted prices fluctuated against within a narrow range in Tata Steel Shares. Cotton Mill Shares were weak on increased selling. The market is likely to develop some interesting situation as extensive short interest in the present settlement remains untransferred.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	292 8
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	651 4
250 Bradbury	62 0
100 Century (nil)	124 6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	224 6
100 Colaba (nil)	119 6
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 5)	196 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil.)	36 4
100 Khatau	65 0
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	210 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
100 Madhavji	6 8
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600 0
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great (Rs 2)	123 12
100 Oosmanshahi	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 2)	62 8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	161 14
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 60)	1165 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33 4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1555 0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	131 12
125-50 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	387 8
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	36 12
70 Gwallor (Rs. 5)	131 4
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	492 8
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2200 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	365 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	278 12
100 Punjab (As. 12)	26 1
100 Shahabad (Rs. 2-8)	435 4
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	146 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	13 12
15-75 New India (1-4)	43 8
200 Oriental (125)	5310 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1665 0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 14
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	160 0
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 0
100 Karachi (4)	241 4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	189 11
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1627 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Century (131/14) 130 125 124/6
Bom. Dyeing (650) 661 653 650 651
Kohinoor (212/8) 212 210
Central India (226/4) 224 223 224/6
New Great (124/6) 123/2
Simplex (63/2) 63
Swadeshi (166/14) 165 163 161/14
Bundi (36/14) 37 36/12
I. Cement (491/4) 495 502 493 492/8
Punjab (26/2) 26/2
Shahabad (490) 488 487 486
Andhra (1665) 1665 1660 1665
Tata Hydro (190/5) 187 189 188 189/11
Tata Power (1627/8) 1626 1625 1630 1627
Tram. Ord. (169/10) 160
T. Steel Dfd. (726/4) 726 720 721 717 719 715
T. Steel Ord. (184) 184 183/4 183/8 182/12 183
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (166/4) 166/8 166
Bellapur (204/6) 205 206 203 205/10
B. Steam (295) 293 292/8
B. Burma (498/2) 495 495

500 Tapty Valley	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	37	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	715	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	183	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	235	0
50 Belapur Sugar (10-12)	205	10
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	292	8
125 Bombay Burma (10)	495	0
50 Bombay Burma Con. (4)	166	14
Fsh. B. B. Petrol	5-9-6	
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116	4
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	117	8
100 I. Radio defd (12)	540	0
100 I Radio ord (15)	531	4
1000 Port Canning (Rs 2)	583	12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	19	8
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	81	4
25 Tata Oil	16	12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,535	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c Central India	533	12
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Hydro	163	2
7½ p.c Tata Power	1,620	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	198	2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	0
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	675	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Aug. 29

Our market was quiet with increased selling. Groundnuts February opened to-day at Rs. 43/3 and declined to Rs 43/1 while Sept was quoted at Rs 10/10 and March was at Rs. 8/9. There was scattered selling in Castorseed and Cottonseeds.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnut August	37 0 0
Groundnut February	42 15 0
Castorseed September	34 3 6
Castorseed May	36 0 0
Cottonseed September	22 2 6
Cottonseed January	22 5 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 29.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/2
3 per cent 1951/54 103/12
3 per cent 1941 104/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12
4 per cent 1943 111/4
4 per cent 1960/70 115/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 111/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/5
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131
4 per cent B P T Debs 120/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/4 per cent Howrah Bridge 102/10 loan is quoted at Rs. 102/10

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug 28

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 1/4

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	% Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	...	308,854
Central India	...	291,231
Barsi and Nagar	...	176,275
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	41,660
Berar	77	343,964
Central Provinces	5	99,823
Total Oomras	82	1,261,787
Dholera	12	235,935
N.-W Provinces	...	63,906
Rajputana	99	115,558
Sind-Punjab	...	473,506
Broach	2	413,597
Coompta and Dharwar	...	112,617
Westerns-Northerns	165	78,171
Coconanada	...	201
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	65	20,629
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,623
Egyptian and African	2,252	265,355
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	482
Total	2,617	3,168,829

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 27th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	60	512,148
Japan and China	980	1,454,520
Coast Ports	...	37,721
Via country by Rail	...	225,908
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	11,442
Total	1,040	2,241,229

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Aug 29

To-day there was increased selling pressure in Linseed and Wheat which resulted in further decline. Reports of beneficial together with rumours of Canada pegging wheat at 87 1/2 cents instead of one dollar influenced selling.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed September	7 15 3
Linseed May	7 9 3
Wheat September	4 14 6
Wheat January	4 14 6
Wheat May	5 3 6

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 29-8-36	206000	577000
Receipts Yesterday 28-8-36	40000	52000
Exports to date 28-8-36	169000	287000
Stock at Ports	1276000	1361000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-8-36	1139000	1179000
Stock at Liverpool 28-8-36	748000	561000
Visible Supply 28-8-36	3129000	2931000
Quantity in sight 28-8-36	559000	387000
Quantity out of sight 28-8-36	622000	787000

BEAWAR STRIKE TO END?

Commissioner Accepts Demand For Board Of Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Aug. 29.

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, the General Secretary of the Labour Union, Beawar, interviewed the Commissioner this morning about the Beawar strike situation.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the Beawar strikers' representation for a court of inquiry has been accepted by the Chief Commissioner and a Board of Cancellation has been appointed under the Trade Disputes Act.

A. I. C. C.'s DECISION APPROVED

Jullunder Sets Up Election Board

JULLUNDUR, Aug. 27.

The Jullundur Tehsil Akali Jatha, at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions viewing with appreciation the All-India Congress Committee's decision in regard to the Communal Award, appealing to the voters of the Jullundur Constituency to support the Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections and requesting the Shiromani Akali Dal not to oppose the Congress candidates, having regard to the changed attitude of the Congress towards the Award.

The meeting further decided to set up an Election Board consisting of Master Mota Singh of Patara, Sardar Lachhman Singh of Khairpur, Ch. Autar Singh Daler and seven other workers, to nominate suitable candidates for election to the Punjab Assembly under the new Constitution.—United Press

Babu Rajendra Prasad For Patna

PATNA, (By Mail).

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, it is understood, will reach Patna on August 29, after attending the meeting of the All-India Spinners Association at Wardha.—A. P.

For Nationalist Party Meeting

POONA, Aug. 29.

Following Pt. Malaviya's telegram to Mr. Kelkar to attend the meeting of the Nationalist Party meeting at Benares on Aug. 31 Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, prominent Democrat and S. L. Karandikar, Secretary of the Party, are leaving to-day for Benares to attend the meeting and place before it the Maharashtra Swarajists point of view.—A.P.

Punjab Nationalists And Congress Manifesto

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

"Even if the Congress Election Manifesto is regarded as satisfactory, the Punjab Nationalist Party does not propose to go into voluntary liquidation".

With these words the Working Committee of the Punjab Nationalist Party sums up its attitude towards the Congress Election Manifesto, in the course of a lengthy resolution, passed at an emergent meeting of the Working Committee held this afternoon under the presidency of Mahashay Krishna, to consider the new situation created by the modification of the Congress attitude regarding the Communal Award and decide the Party's future course of action. —United Press.

No Water Scarcity For Congress Session

Experts Satisfied With Tests Of Wells On Faizpur Site

(From Our Correspondent)

FAIZPUR, (By Mail).

The Reception Committee of the 50th Indian National Congress had a tedious task before them. It had to test the water supply from the wells which are situated within the proposed site for the coming session. It has finished the testing last week. At first, the test of 5 wells out of 8 was taken separately and the results were put before the experts, but they were not satisfied with them and suggested that the tests of 3 wells should be taken simultaneously and for a period of 24 hours in order to see whether the neighbouring wells show any decrease in their water level. Accordingly a second test was taken, but the neighbouring wells showed only a very slight change in their water level.

After this operation an exclusive test was taken of one of the 3 wells to ascertain its supply. Two engines, with pumps 3" and 2½" were working for full 16 hours throwing out water at a velocity of 17 000 gallons per hour Yet the water level did not sink beyond 8 feet.

All these test records were sent to experts for their opinion. One of them after scrutinising the same has sent a satisfactory report to the Reception Committee.

EXPERTS SATISFIED

He writes:—

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th. instant together with test records of wells Nos. 2, 3, 7, taken on the 15th and 16th. Today also I received the test record of well No 3 taken on the 17th and 18th. instant, from which I find that this well has more supply of water than the others. Nos. 2 and 7 do not possess the same quantity of water as the No. 3 well. From the statistics, well No. 7 seems to be the deepest, while No. 2 is not so To have a sufficient supply from these two wells, you are required to pump them 10 feet deep. It is advantageous that they get refilled within an hour or two.

"It is very satisfactory to note that the neighbouring wells show a slight change of level though all the three engines were working continuously on these three wells. I am of opinion that the water level would not sink below if more engines are to work on other wells.

"From all the test records which are with me, I think that the wells situated on the Congress site can supply 5,00 000 gallon of water per day required at the time of the session. It will be better to have one or two more wells with a water supply like that of well No. 3."

And the Reception Committee has more wells of a capacity similar to that of well No. 3 in their ground The question of water supply can therefore, be easily solved

Bengal Hindus Welcome Congress Manifesto

AMBEDKAR-MOONJE PACT DISAPPROVED

Provincial Sabha Dissociates Itself From Bhai Parmanand's Remarks On Lady Workers Of Congress

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

The Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha at a meeting held this evening passed resolutions:—

Appreciating the clear condemnation of the Communal Award by the Congress as disclosed in the Congress Election Manifesto but regretting that it does not take up active agitation against the Award so condemned by it;

Urging the Hindus of Bengal to join the Congress to make necessary changes in the Election Manifesto in light of the public opinion of Bengal;

Disapproving the Moonje-Ambedkar pact, and

Dissociating itself from the opinion expressed by Bhai Parmanand casting aspersions on lady workers of the Congress.—United Press.

TYPHOON TAKES HEAVY TOLL

SEOUL, August 28.

It is officially announced that 379 persons have been killed in a typhoon in South Korea, 88 others are missing and 45 have been injured.

Very heavy material damage is also reported.—Reuter.

AIR-LINER'S FORCED LANDING

CAIRO, Aug. 29.

It is learned here that the 'airliner "Horsa" was forced to land at 02-00 hours London Time.

Its position is not known.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING AIRLINER

BASRA, Aug. 29.

The Imperial Airways airliner "Horsa" which left here carrying eight passengers for Bahrein "en route" to India at 23-30 hours local time yesterday is reported to be long overdue and air force planes are searching.—Reuter.

'PLANES GO OUT FOR SEARCH

In addition to an Air Force 'plane it is learnt in London, another Imperial Airways machine left Karachi to look for "Horsa", which cannot still be aloft, as the petrol supply must have long since run out.

The "Horsa" is one of the eight Hannibal Class in her fifth year of service.

PATROL SHIPS JOIN SEARCH

Basra.—Patrol ships "Bideford" and "Fowey" stationed in the Persian Gulf have joined in the search for "Horsa". The last wireless message bearing from "Horsa" indicated she is south of Bahrein.—Reuter.

HYDARI'S MISSION TO SIMLA

Repercussions Of Viceroy's Circular Letter To Princes

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Much interest attaches to the forthcoming visit to Simla of Sir Akbar Hydari.

There is no information yet whether the Hydari Committee of States Ministers will formally meet at Simla to consider the Instrument of Accession and the remaining questions which still wait to be tackled. In this connection, talks in certain circles of Princes which appear to be going on regarding the date of the next meeting of the Chamber of Princes have some significance.

Representations are reported to have been made to the Government of India requesting an early meeting of the Chamber in view of the important questions which have to be immediately discussed and settled as a result of the Viceroy's letter to Princes. Their point of view seems to be that owing to the recent resignations, the present Standing Committee of the Chamber cannot be allowed to take decisions on behalf Indian States generally.

Unfair To Big States

The Standing Committee at present consists of rulers of Dholpur, Jhalawar, Dungarpur, Panna, Sangli, Vankaner, Bahawalpur, Mandi and Dewas Junior. The total area of all these states put together is 25,632 square miles with a total population of 23,67,901 and the average annual income amounting to Rs. 1,96,83,000

Their contention evidently is that as the States composing the Standing Committee are less in area and population and revenue than even individual States like Gwalior, Mysore or even Jodhpur, it is unfair to the general body of Princes that the Present Standing Committee, with comparatively such small stake, should seek to represent them and take decisions on their behalf on important questions. Government's decisions on their request for an early meeting of the Chamber before the end of November for re-election of the Chancellor and members to the Standing Committee is awaited.

On Saturday night Mr. Mahomed Hasan Mahomed Jaffer Tungekar gave a dinner in honour of the marriage of his nephew, Mr. Haji Mahomed Yusuf Mahomed Ibrahim and his niece, daughter of Mr. Rahimuddin Mahomed Jaffer, at the residence of Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar at Chakla Street, Bombay. A large gathering was present at the wedding.

KING TO BE GUEST OF KEMAL ATATURK

ISTANBUL August 26

The "Nahlin" is expected at Chanak on Thursday and, it is understood, that King Edward will visit war-cemeteries in the battle-fields of Gallipoli. His Majesty will arrive at Istanbul on Friday.

According to Turkish newspapers, the King will be the guest of Kemal A—Taturk.

There will be no ceremonial, as the visit is informal. It is believed that King Edward will attend a regatta and Bosphorus ball to be held in his honour on September.—Reuter

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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OUR SHORT STORY

"The Goose Is Tough"

(By K. F. RUSTAMJI)

My friend Pesi is gifted with the faculty of making trouble. He is always in hot waters or a scrape. I was told that in his infancy he fell on his head and permanently ruptured the conciliatory nerve issuing from his medulla oblongata. His ancestors must have been those hoary-headed plenipotentiaries who sat at the peace tables in mediaeval times and wound up the affairs of one war to make room for a bigger and a better one.

During the vacation we two had gone to a college friend's place at Nagpur. We had a very nice time and fortunately, many of the complications, which Pesi's presence seems to incur, were absent. But on the return journey Dame Fortune sent her daughter Miss Fortune to accompany us. At the railway station Pesi had altercation with the clerk on the weighing machine. Matters had come to a crisis. Diplomatic relations had been severed and an outbreak of hostilities seemed imminent. Pesi was all for thrashing the matter out with the crook of his umbrella, when I came on the scene and gently tried to show him the error of his ways. He might make a hospital case of the poor clerk and be hauled up for assault and battery on a public servant in the performance of his duties. He might make the man a wreck for life and be even haunted by the curse of a young widow and three children yet in their pinafores. At last reason prevailed and I led him away amid stern threats of the booking clerk asking Pesi to meet him at the east corner of Residency Road.

We settled down in the train and all seemed set for an enjoyable journey to Bombay. The compartment was comfortable. There was an ash-smeared Sadhu in the corner, a grumpy agent for Eucalyptus oil on the next berth and a family, going to Deolali for the vacation, scattered all over. The eldest girl of the family was a third year student in a Bombay college. I was told she played Juliet in the college version of Shakespeare's drama. We all seemed just one healthy family. One untoward incident did, however, to a small extent, mar the tranquil beauty of our temporary home. Pesi is one of the last of that dwindling band the members of which insist on bringing their lunch in a small wicker-basket. Two stations from our start he opened out his basket and began distributing the fare, on his left and right, like an emperor giving largesse to the poor and needy of his kingdom. He won all hearts. The father of the family talked loudly about the steady lovable youngsters who formed the backbone of to-day's youth. It was on them that the future of this country reposed.

The agent for Eucalyptus oil narrated an anecdote about a modern youth who for years had been the only support of his poor blind mother. The girl smiled. Pesi beamed. Then a small boy, perched precariously on the top berth, asked for the pepper packet. Pesi, ever the obliging lad when college girls are about, handed him the packet, but the boy only got the paper. The pepper, in the meantime, had been wafted by the strong winds of the S-W Monsoon into the inviting eyes of the agent for Eucalyptus oil. To say that the agent exploded is to express it inadequately. In a stream of copious tears and a voice befitting an hour of national disaster, he moved a vote of censure on Pesi. He spoke like one inspired. He drew a tragic picture of that wasted misguided boy who played pranks on elderly gentlemen.

His impassioned oration punctuated with peppery sobs melted the hearts of one and all, and his brilliant peroration definately listed them on the side of the poor innocent old man who had fallen a victim to the practical jokes of a wastrel. Half of the assembly was in tears. The youngest boy was the loudest, declaring that he had been unfairly deprived of the pepper. Pesi's cup was full, when the college girl who played Juliet looked at him with a gimlet eye and remarked to her brother, "It takes many to make a world". As Pesi said to me later all he could think of at the moment was:

"Blow, blow thou winter-wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude".

After a time the sadhu poured some oil on the troubled waters. In a cracked voice he sang the ballad of a girl and her lover sitting together on the banks of the Jamuna, with a cool breeze whistling through the trees, and the fisherman's boy casting his nets to the golden shadows of the setting sun. The agent for Eucalyptus oil was moved. His soul floated away, on wings of song, to the banks of the sacred river far away from this sordid peppery world.

"It never rains but it pours" as the man said when his roof started leaking. Scarcely had the angel of Peace settled in our compartment than Pesi drove her out again. At Deolali the family on vacation trooped out and a lady crept in. The lady was portly, evidently having been cut to an ample pattern. She swept in like the Dowager Duchess of Maxminister, favoured the compartment with a haughty look and slumped down on Pesi's bedding. Behind her could be seen a small wizened man walking with a wary step, as though wishing to be concealed in the folds of milady's drapery. Perhaps he was the family butler or perhaps the head groom. But my doubts were dispelled when in a commanding voice the Duchess asked "dear" to bring in "Our Nelly". I pricked up my ears. If, there are any Nellies going to run about the compartment, you can leave the stage management to yours truly. The husband shambled out with a "very good dear".

We all waited expectantly for the arrival of Lady Nelly. Pesi patted his hair down lovingly. I cleaned the toe of my shoes, with my neighbour's bed-sheet when he was looking away. Yes, she would be very beautiful. She would walk in with courtly dignity, with her fair head held high and her swan-like neck displaying the family pearls. Her face would be Beauty and her walk would be Grace. Her sweet elusive perfume would pervade the atmosphere. She would bring light into the gloom of commonplace life with her divine presence.

The bell rang and the whistle blew—but still no Lady Nelly. I felt very anxious and I could plainly detect the excitement on Pesi's face. At last, the husband wormed his way through a knot of men at the door and handed Nelly in to the Duchess. I felt like "A watcher of the skies when a new planet swims into his ken." The Nelly I had so fondly woven my dreams around was none other than a scraggy disreputable parrot—a parrot which but a few hours before seemed to have gone through the capable appendages of a cat (God bless her). The bird had a singularly repulsive look. A few feathers were all that remained of the plumage and the eyes could have been issued out to any goblin as "fit uniform". Every now and then the bird would croak in a sepulchral voice "Goose is tough", 'Goose is tough."

The Duchess seated herself on Pesi's bedding with the parrot's cage by her side and looked all over the compartment with the "I— am— monarch— of— I— survey" air. Suddenly a terrific scream rent the silence of our compartment. Pesi had a bleeding finger in his mouth and was looking at the parrot with a murderous eye. The parrot stared back at him impudently and croaked "Goose is tough". Matters had undoubtedly reached a crisis, but I am convinced the "All clear" could have been blown in a short time if the parrot had not uttered "Goose is tough". It was an insult to injury; a deliberate slander on the fair name of a lad who scored 50 not out in the last Inter-collegiate match. Who can say, what emotions surged inside Pesi's breast? Who can judge the agony of his spirit? He lifted up the cage and before the parrot could recover from the surprise, pitched it out of the window.

The Railway Company is always obliging to its public. It has made a very sporting offer to the effect that whosoever wishes to stop the train has to pull chain and relieve himself of Rs. 50. Despite the offer the public at large seem surprisingly reluctant to have a tug at the alarm chord. With some it is the fear of physical inability. The Railway Company does not specify the amount of horse power that is essential for a good pull. A man would not feel very comfortable if he tugged at the chain, but found the train rattling on heedless. He would not like to meet the eyes of the pretty young thing or the man who once tackled a tiger with his bare hands. With some others the snag is the Rs. 50. With me it was both. We all looked at Pesi. He was the one who ought to pull the chain. But Pesi stared straight in front of him—without regret—without repentance—like Napoleon on a boulder at Elba. By this time the train was about a mile ahead and as someone said that reversing more than 50 yds. on a public highway was against the Municipal Regulations, we shifted our attention from the alarm chain to the Duchess.

"Charles", she said to her husband, "Take this boy's name and address. I shall deal with his people."

It was a knock-out. A less sturdy constitution than Pesi's might have suffered an irreparable injury. It was a mean trick. Granted that Pesi was in the wrong, but had not the Duchess and her Allies fired the first shot? It was a blow below the belt.

Acting on her orders, Charles waded through the luggage and went over to Pesi. He took out a note-book from his waistcoat pocket and asked Pesi for particulars. Pesi was on the horns of a dilemma. If he gave his college address his Principal would bring forward the incident when he (Pesi) was told to stand up in class and was pointed out as the shameful boy who put a Relief nib in a professor's chair. On the other hand, if he gave his home address, there would be serious consequences as the results were to be out in a few days and his father had the unhappy habit of arguing with a No. 11 shoe. The third alternative of posing as Nusserwanji D. Bhadeliwala was quickly ruled out as the agent for Eucalyptus oil knew Pesi's residence at Dadar. Someone has asked "Should old acquaintances be forgot." I have never doubted the answer from that day.

In the end Pesi gave his home address. It is better, thought he, to suffer incredible wrongs from one who is your own flesh and blood than be rebuked in sarcastic tones by a man who is a foreigner and a celibate. Moreover, the hand that rocked the cradle would be at home to check the onslaught of the pater familias.'

Throughout the rest of the journey Pesi looked with soulless eyes at a hard cruel world. Yes, men and women were just hard-hearted pigs. It made one despair of the human race. He would go off to the Himalayas with a panther

(Continued on page 43)

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"The Goose Is Tough"

(Continued from page 42)

skin. There he could think and despair and, despairing, die.

Charles came in for a fair share of the austere and the acrimonious from Pesi. Pesi stared at him as though he was the bearded lady at a travelling fair and made caustic remarks to me, about some white-livered men who completely lost their individuality when they tied themselves up in holy matrimony. Scattered all over the world, he said, one could find the withered traces of honest god-fearing men who had sunk to the level of a rabbit. Poor men, what does life hold out to them? Misery and slavery! And these very men, if they stood up bravely to their wifes, might become respectable citizens and a nation's pride. They would regain their lost liberty; and after all Liberty is everything. Did not someone say, "Give me Liberty or give me death." That is the spirit. But, my friend, what can we expect from poor wizened men, cowardly slaves who delight in their chains and worship the iron ball tied to their feet.

I was watching the effect of all this tiffin-basket oratory on Charles. He felt very uncomfortable under Pesi's severe scrutiny and winced perceptibly at Pesi's calculated thrusts. I watched for signs of revolt in the make-up of Charles. He was a bit disappointing. Undoubtedly Rousseau and Voltaire had come up against some tough cases in their time, but those cases pale into insignificance beside this one.

The train crawled into Byculla. I touched Pesi on the shoulder to inform him that we had arrived at our destination, and to lead the poor boy away from the scene of his recent misfortune. Perhaps, in a few years he would get over it. Time the great healer would apply the Zam-Buk. Suddenly, Pesi jumped out and telling me to wait, dashed down the platform. I looked at Charles for an explanation and I found it. Charles was gazing wistfully at a small dog that seemed to have strayed from its owner. I could see the possessive instinct shining in his eyes. He had shown an inclination to get down on the platform, but was checked by an imperious "Charles" from his wife.

Just as the train was about to start, Pesi brought the dog by the collar, near the compartment.

"Would You?" he says,

"I would" said Charles.

"And She?" says Pesi, jerking a thumb towards the Duchess.

"I'll manage her. I have always longed for a dog. I am boss of this show. I'll tackle her alone. So'elp me God."

The train snorted. Pesi lifted up the dog and bundled him into the compartment. Charles took out a note-book from his waistcoat pocket and flung it to Pesi. The train started.

"Good-bye, my boy," says Charles, "Good-bye and God bless you."

We waited till the platform cleared up. A fierce looking European stood on the platform with a dog chain in one hand and a whip in the other. He was looking up and down and calling to a certain Rex.

"Come on," says Pesi to me, "Let's beat it. The goose is tough."

THE END.

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Is Genius The Result Of Some Previous Life?

(Continued from page 15)

tant likes and dislikes to places or scenes have their origin in the past.

This belief in reincarnation is held by about three quarters of the inhabitants of the earth and is one of the foundation truths of every great religion, including Christianity, although our modern Church does not teach it.

To me it has been an abiding consolation, bringing clarity of understanding in all the many and varied, though not always happy, experiences of life. To know that life is unending and always unfolding creates in me a faith free of doubt, fear and superstition. I see in my life and in the lives of those around me, an ordered plan and a splendid purpose.

When seeking this faith for yourself think upon the words of advice by Henri Bergson: "There are things which the intellect can seek, but by herself will never find. There are things instinct can find, but will never seek them unprompted by the intellect."

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

736,000 "EXPERIMENTS" ON LIVE ANIMALS

Anaesthetics Used Only For 34,000

Thirty-one holders of special Home Office licences conducted 29,835 experiments on living animals last year in the course of cancer investigations, states Mr. J. A. Giles, Chief Home Office Inspector, in a report accompanying the annual return of vivisection licences, in Great Britain.

Of this number 750 experiments were performed with anaesthetics and 29,085—almost entirely inoculations into mice or exposure of animals to radiations—without. The total number of experiments performed during year was 736,716, which is 39,280 more than in 1924. Experiments carried out with anaesthetics numbered 34,437, and without anaesthetics 702,279.

Two hundred and eighty-seven licensees reported over 141,000 experiments on behalf of Government departments, the Medical Research Council, and public health bodies, and 103 licensees carried out 333,000 experiments for the preparation and testing of antitoxic sera and vaccines and for the testing and standardising of drugs.

SOYA BEANS AS BUILDING MATERIAL

Will the Soya bean, already used in the manufacture of certain new plastic materials, be made further use of in the construction of houses? According to a London evening paper experiments are now taking place to discover if fresh materials for building purposes can be won from it. A leading London architect, who has interested himself in the project, declares" We cannot go on indefinitely robbing the earth of material to build houses. In the future we shall have to turn to crops".

WALKING FISH

Another kind of queer fish has just been discovered by Dr. Launge Hoch, the Danish topographical research worker in Greenland. The fish walks about on four legs!

No name has at present been given to these curiosities. In addition, this scientist also found specimens of fish in the transitional stage, being half-land, half-water "animals"—a discovery which is of immense interest in the question of the theory of the development of life on the earth.

NEW USE FOR ASTRONOMER'S 'EYE'

Spectroscope Used To Detect Stains On Fabric Threads As Well Foreign Bodies In Skin

Mary E. Warga, woman astronomer of the University of Pittsburgh, has brought the spectroscope, the "eye" that tells what stars are made of, down to earth for everyday work in making the textiles for dresses.

Miss Warga told about it at the annual conference on spectroscopy and its applications at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The spectroscope breaks up light into the rainbow and records thousands of shades invisible to the eye. Each shade accurately identifies one of the substances in the material producing the light.

Instead of looking at starlight, Miss Warga looked at the light of some stained dress goods threads while they burned in the end of a hollow electrode. These threads had been stained in manufacture. The stains would not come out.

The spectroscope showed that they were discoloured by tin and copper. It was found that these two metals came from some bronze "travellers" over which the threads had passed. Substitution of hardened steel for the bronze eliminated the stains.

Miss Warga said that in the Pittsburgh district spectroscopic analys's is being used more and more widely to aid in solving industrial problems.

Used to examine the air of Pittsburgh at a height of 10 storeys in the downtown district it showed considerable amounts of iron and copper, and smaller amounts of silicon, magnesium, aluminum, sodium, calcium and lead.

This new use of the spectroscope in medicine was described by L. E. Gaul, M.D., of the Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Gaul said he and his associates had analyzed nearly 2,000 bits of human skin with the spectrograph, the instrument that photographs the lines of the spectrum of any substance set before its camera lens. The skin was removed surgically for this spectroscopic examination.

The spectroscope showed that gold, silver and lead distribute themselves evenly throughout the human body.

Examination of the skin of a woman who had been given gold or tuberculosis revealed the uniform way in which gold permeates in human being.

Dr. Gaul told of numerous instances in which the spectrograph had revealed skin troubles in children as due to taking throat medicine containing silver.

FILM CREATES ILLUSION OF THIRD DIMENSION

A curiosity of the cinema, the stereoscopic sound-film, such as was exhibited in Bombay not long ago in one of the theatres, was privately shown at the New Oxford Picture House, Manchester, recently. It is called "Audioscopiks".

In it amusing use is made of the stereoscope by means of which many families of twenty or thirty years ago use to amuse themselves on Sunday afternoons with views of famous places at home and abroad. Each member of the audience is presented with a pair of cardboard 'spectacles', one lens of which is red and the other green. If he does not watch the film through these he will see double outlines, and the third dimension, to create an illusion of which is the whole purpose of the film, will be lost.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" describes his experience as under:

The film is, from beginning to end, a joke with the audience. Soda water is squirted at the audience (or at the camera) and one instinctively draws aside. A trombone player produces a low note and one would swear that his slide was an inch from the point of one's nose. A baseball player throws a ball in one's face, muzzle of a gun points right out of the screen at one's head—and so on. It would not be correct to give the impression that everything appears in the round instead of in the flat, but wherever any object is projected towards the observer, as in the instances quoted, it seems to reach across the audftorium to every seat.

"Audioscopiks" does not appear to be one of those films, like the first 'talkie' or the first colour picture, to which the word "revolutionary" finds itself applied. It is an amusing freak. It does not tap a fresh seam. Any future stereoscopic fim must, one imagines, bear a close resemblance to this original. That is to say, "and nsconiks" is a cinematographic "freak show". It is curious, amusing, and emphatically worth a visit.

FEATURES IN CHARACTER

The human face is influenced by character; not in shape, but in the depression it bears. An expert can estimate the worth of a man by the relation of one feature to another, though single features are an unreliable guide. Dr. Hyrdlicka, the American anthropologist, says that "with age some of our features grow wider; others retain their size, which gives them a shrunken appearance.

He maintains that the shape of the nose is dictated by climatic conditions; the Chinese having stubby noses, Scandinavians long prominent once and Negroes wide and flat. The purer-blooded nations have characteristic faces, and within recent years the change in the faces of the people of the United States has been marked. Formerly British in character, they have become round and fuller with the infiltration of Central European stock.

CAMERA IN WAR

Mapping Enemy Lines In 15 Minutes

A photographic laboratory has been developed by engineers of the Soviet Red Army which enables aerial pictures to be taken developed, and landed by parachute within fifteen minutes from the exposure of the plates.

During a recent test of the apparatus in Leningrad a military aeroplane rose to a height of 8,400 feet, took seventeen pictures of the ground below, and dropped the finished photographs by special parachute within less than fourteen minutes.

It is pointed out that aeroplanes equipped with photographic laboratories could map enemy territory and provide their headquarters with detailed pictures by parachute with the minimum of delay as they flew back across their own lines.

Special electrical heating in the laboratory will provide an even temperature, winter and summer alike.

OLDEST BIBLE RELIC

Two thousand one hundred years ago an Egyptian Jew hastily wrapped some pieces, torn from his papyrus roll of the Book of Deuteronomy, round a poor person's mummy. To-day, the religious world is deeply stirred by the identification of four fragments rescued from this makeshift mummy cartonnage. Written in Greek during the second century B.C., they form by 300 years the oldest Biblical manuscript known to man.

Dr. Rendel Harris, acting for the Rylands Library, Manchester, brought the wrappings to England in 1917. He discovered them on an Egyptian rubbish heap! But only recently when Mr. C. H Roberts, an Oxford scholar, started to decipher them was their importance realized. Packed haphazardly together and consisting of six layers, the wrapping scraps were isolated only after infinite pains. With the Deuteronomy pieces, he also identified six fragments from the Iliad Book I, two pieces of tragedy verse, and part of an historical work.

Now scholars, brought within a century of the first Bible translation, are hopeful of locating even earlier sources. Preserved between hermetically sealed glass plates these priceless tattered yellow fragments will never again be in danger of decay.

RUBBER-TYRED RAILCARS

Two new 275 h.p petrol-driven rubber-tyred railcars with seats for fifty-six passengers are nearing completion at a Coventry motor works, and are to have extended trials on the railways. Weighing only 9½ tons, the railcars have a normal operating speed of 60 miles an hour and are controlled from a conning tower which gives the driver views in all directions. To accord with British signalling practice, light metal contact shoes engage with the running rails to operate track circuits.

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Spain Fated To Be Under Heel Of Dictatorship

Whether Right Or Left-Wingers Gain The Upperhand

Why is Spain, the land in which some of the most romantic traditions of European culture have reached their finest flower, torn to-day by a Civil War waged little less ferociously than any of those struggles which have devastated in the past?

That is the question which I hear so very, very often to-day from my English friends, writes Senor Pedro Munoz, one of the leading Spanish journalists in London in the "Sunday Express."

Many of them have spent some of their happiest holidays in Spain.

Now the sunny memories they brought back with them are being blotted out by the new and terrible images of a struggle in which there is short shrift for the defenceless, and which can only result in the triumph of the fanatics of one faction or the other.

Let me try to tell you how it began.

When Alfonso Left

First we must go back to a dramatic moment in April 14, 1931, when Alfonso XIII, abandoned by his Ministers, his army, and even his courtiers, crept out of a back door of the royal palace in Madrid, trying to close his ears to the shouts which rose from the streets and squares where his people were acclaiming their victory and his abdication.

That was after the municipal elections had resulted in a disastrous defeat for a regime which, in its main features, had existed for more than three hundred years.

After that, thought the idealists, would come the millennium. A freer and fuller life for all, and no more of those outbursts of sporadic violence which had for generations tinged the politics of Spain with a sanguinary hue.

Well, since Alfonso left, little more than five years ago, we have had nine changes of Government not counting the rapid transformations of July 17 this year, the day on which the present revolt broke out.

And the Constitution under which all these changes, all of them accompanied by violence, have happened, is one of the most enlightened in Europe.

Drawn up by the Constitutional Cortes, which assumed the reins of power on the flight of Alfonso, it contained, however, one fatal provision allowing the Government of the day to proclaim martial law whenever it deemed the emergency grave enough.

That, in Spain, meant bloodshed.

The Republic was little more than a year old when, in August 1932, General Sanjurjo, head of the famous Civic Guard, who had refused to use his force of 40,000 disciplined hard-bitten fighters to save the monarchy, brought out the Ceville garrison to overthrow the new regime.

He failed, and fled, to bide his time.

Last Sunday he left Lisbon by Airplane to join the rebels, but the airplane crashed, and one of the last great romantic figures of modern Spain lost his life.

Revolt Was Suppressed

His attempt had alarmed and exasperated the extremists of another colour. Within a few weeks the Anarchist clubs in Catalonia and Andalusia were in armed revolt against the Republic.

Moorish troops were brought in and the revolt was suppressed after sanguinary fighting.

Less than a year later the first Republican Government came to an ignominious end.

Power fell to the parties of the Right: an alliance between the old Republican Party, led by Senor Lerroux, and the new and powerful Catholic Party, whose champion was a young, hitherto unknown politician named Gil Robles.

It was during this regime that there occurred the revolt of the miners in the Asturias, suppressed with great rigour by the Government.

An Overwhelming Victory

Subsequent Governmental changes were of less importance till last February, when the newly formed Popular Front, composed of Socialists, Communists, and Left Republications, won an overwhelming electoral victory.

It is in the measures of the Popular Front Government then formed that we find the reasons for the revolt.

Main points in their policy were agrarian reform and drastic social legislation.

But they did not work fast enough for their supporters.

Peasants Seized Land

Bands of peasants, led by Socialists and Communists, began to seize land and—in places where the quarrel with the Church was particularly bitter—to raze and burn churches and convents. Catholic partisans related, and a Civil War in miniature raged in many districts.

At the same time extremists in the industrial areas organised strike after strike, while their leaders proclaimed that the only way to save Spain from anarchy was by way of revolution and dictatorship.

The moderate Socialists, led by Indalecio Prieto, were powerless to stem the rising tide of revolution. It seemed as if the Government had to all practical effect abdicated.

Shadow Of Civil War

Confusion was increased by the gans of young armed Fascists who now began to range the streets of Madrid and other big cities, and even to roam the countryside, giving battle to the bands of Socialists and Communists.

Students and Catholic workers rallied in large numbers to the Fascist formation. The monstrous shadow of Civil War loomed more and more darkly over Spain.

The assassination of the monarchist leader, Calvo Sotelo—an act of vengeance by Socialists for the killing of some of their number—was the signal which precipitated revolt.

Sotelo, it is more than likely, would have headed the new Fascist Government in the event of final victory.

Youngest General

He was succeeded in the leadership by General Francisco Franco ("Franquito" to his friends), dapper, diminutive, retiring—and popular. "Franquito" is forty-three. When, eleven years ago, he became a general, he was the youngest general in the army.

He has spent most of his career in Africa, where he organised and led the Spanish Foreign Legion. And because he has never been wounded his soldiers believe that he is protected by a lucky star.

His colleague, General Mola, who commands the rebels in North Spain, is a very different type. The only Spanish general to wear glasses, he is of studious disposition as well as appearance, and is the author of a book on the fall of the monarchy, about whose supporters he had some hard things to say.

No Easy Struggle

On the Government side there are no less contrasting figures of Manuel Azana, aged fifty-six, stout and grey-haired, a typical Liberal intellectual and a moderate Republican, who has great influence with the middle classes, and Largo Caballero, fiery Socialist and trade union leader, who to-day is fighting with the Government troops in Asturia.

Sotelo, Franco and Mola planned well, and the revolt is one of the best organised in the long history of Spanish Civil War.

But they can, at best have no easy struggle. And whichever side wins, Spain seems fated to be a dictatorship whether of the Right or the Left.

WHY NOT TRY IT HERE?

American Motorists Are Sentenced To Go To School

A new way of making the punishment of train-lay offenders fit the crime has been discovered by Mr. Carl E. Tucker, police court magistrate at Niagara Falls, New York.

He sentenced them (says Reuter) to go to a special "traffic school," where they stay for five weeks. Then they must produce a diploma showing that they have passed an examination in the course.

A special curriculum has been arranged with the co-operation of education and motor-car officials and the police. It covers the care and operations of cars, city traffic laws, and responsibility and liability for accidents.

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Which strengthens the natural powers of resistance!
EXCELLENT TONIC
in LOWERED VITALITY, ANEMIA,
in CONVALESCENCE AFTER MALARIA TYPHOID,
INFLUENZA Etc.
ROCHETONE does GOOD only and can never do harm.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

WEAR OUT, DON'T RUST OUT

Hints for longevity were given by Sir Samuel Brighouse, Coroner for Lancashire, who celebrated his eighty-seventh birth recently. Here they are:—

Be moderate in all things and don't worry. A contented mind is a continual feast.

Wear out—don't rust out. Enjoy every moment of your life, and with a firm mind, do your duty.

Sir Samuel has been a solicitor for 65 years. He has 23,000 inquests behind him.

Japan Extends Health Insurance Scheme

The Japanese Home Office, which has been speeding up its plan to enforce national health insurance for farm people which provides them with medical treatment in case of illness, has decided to formulate a similar plan especially for salaried men in general, it is understood.

In consideration of the fact that salaried men in general are in such a situation that once they fall ill, their lives and those of their families will be threatened the Government authorities have decided to adopt the present measure.

The contemplated insurance system it is understood is intended for salaried men and wage earners with an average annual income of less than 1,800 yen. The basic scheme of the plan is to let these people pay monthly premiums at rates proportionate to their respective incomes so that in case they fall ill the insurance association concerned may provide them with 80 per cent of the amount of expenses for medical treatment.

This special work will be subsidized by the Government who will grant them 10 per cent of the insurance money paid.

Essentials Of A Perfect Diet

Unbalanced Meals Chief Cause Of Disease

The bacon-and-egg breakfast, the essentials of diet, the food fads of women, and maternity services were among the subjects discussed in scientific sections of the British medical Association at Oxford last month.

Major General Sir Robert McCarrison said that it was only within recent years that the important relations of certain food essentials—notably mineral elements and vitamins—to the structural and functional efficiency of the mechanisation of the body had received their due meed of attention.

The study of these relations had led to a new conception of causes and origins of disease, a conception which might be summed up in the sequence—faulty food, faulty nutrition, faulty function, faulty structure, faulty health, disease. The foodstuffs which when properly combined in the diet were known to ensure perfect nutrition and a high grade of physical efficiency and health in human beings, were:

A good whole cereal grain or mixture of whole cereal grains, or a good whole-meal bread.

Milk and the products of milk—butter, cheese, curds, buttermilk.

Eggs.

Green leaf vegetables.

Root vegetables—potatoes, carrots, etc.

Legumes.

Fruit.

Meat.

Water.

"If food be the foundation of health these foodstuffs are its foundation-stones," said Sir Robert. "Using them aright, there is little need to concern ourselves too closely with the precise amounts of this or that chemical ingredient of food that may be necessary for normal nutrition. These foodstuffs provide them all and in due amount and proportion one to another.

"In regard to surgery little need be said except that the need for it will be lessened, certainly in the treatment of internal diseases, when the people learn to feed themselves properly and have the means to do so and when the profession learns to lead them along the healthful ways of nutrition. The triumphs of surgery—and who would wish to minimise them?—are often the defeats of medicine."

Sir Robert said that it was now definitely known that deficiency of certain vitamins had important relations to the development and health of the nervous system, and it was common knowledge that malnourished, weakly, and ill-conditioned children were peculiarly susceptible to inflammatory states of the nose, ear, and throat—"Manchester Guardian."

SIMPLE EXERCISES TO GIVE FLEXIBILITY

Swimming, riding and other summer sports will give one a supple, youthful and well-proportioned figure, but not all can take advantage of them—even at week-ends. The next best way to acquire a beautiful figure is through exercises that relax.

Few people know how to relax. They hurry from one thing to another with their necks stiff and their bodies tense and soon lines appear in the face; the body itself becomes awkward, and unwanted flesh accumulates in spots. If you are overweight, of course, you must diet, but most figures can be made more flexible and graceful by a few surprisingly simple exercises, writes Jacqueline Hunt in the "Montreal Gazette."

Go at exercises of any kind gradually. Begin by repeating each exercise only three or four times. Next, do them a little longer until you are devoting ten or fifteen minutes a day to them. When you are accustomed to exercise, you can go through them energetically and feel rested afterward.

Here is a good exercise for developing the abdominal muscles and making the waistline more flexible: Kneel, with your hands clasped behind your back. Hold your head up, your chin tilted a little and the neck muscles stretched. Now, holding the head in this position, the back flat, slowly lower the body until you are still on your heels. Relax, bending all the way forward, for a second, then pull the head down, arch the back, pull in the abdomen, and slowly return to the first position. Repeat three or four times more when the body adjusts itself to the exercises.

Hips are a bugaboo to most women. Here is a good exercise for the hips legs and small of your back: Get down on the floor on your hands and knees, keeping your back flat. Bring your left knee forward and up until it touches your chest, and bend your head down until you touch your knee with your chin, if you can. Next stretch the leg backward and upward as high as you can, at the same time raising your head. Do the same with the right leg, alternating several times.

Here is another good exercise for the waistline and hips: Lie on your back on the floor, hands down at your sides. Draw up the knees, the feet resting firmly on the floor. Now draw the knees slowly back until they touch the chest, raising your hips a little from the floor. Return to the starting position and repeat at least five times and more when your muscles can take it.

You can make an exercise out of everything you do during the day, if you will only remember to keep your posture good, when you stoop, work, walk or even sit quietly in a chair.

YOUR BEAUTY DEPENDS ON YOUR DIET

Beauty is rare and precious, but it is not nature's gift to a few fortunates, as many women believe. It is something that is within the reach of nearly every woman, for beauty depends primarily on buoyant health—and health in turn depends on the raw materials with which the body has to build—in other words, the diet.

For the past ten years nutritionists have been telling us how to eat, and through education many of the so-called deficiency diseases have been wiped out.

Only a small quantity of vitamins and minerals are necessary to protect the body from these diseases, but few of us eat the right foods for real vigorous health.

Many of us realize that something is amiss in our diet, but are not sure what it is. We know that a balanced diet includes vegetables, meat, cereal foods, milk and fresh raw fruits and we include all of them, but not always in the right proportions.

A typical day's diet begins with a large glass of fruit juice or dish of stewed fruit, fresh eggs prepared in any way except frying and whole-wheat toast or French toast, marmalade and coffee. For luncheon: A large salad of fresh fruit or vegetables, bran muffins, whole-wheat bread or rye crackers, fresh or stewed fruit and milk. For dinner: Fresh fruit cup, vegetable juice cocktail or cream soup, broiled lean meat or fish, cooked vegetable, potato baked in the skin, green salad and fruit or sherbet for dessert.

Using these meal-patterns, it is possible to have all kinds of enjoyable variations, perfectly balanced and chemically correct. Follow them faithfully and you will see your eyes and skin grow clearer, your hair brighter and healthier, and your body more youthful and flexible.

CURED BY EXCITEMENT

After being dumb for 20 years, a war veteran of St. Leon, near Heidelberg, has now regained his voice.

Excitement is said to have cured him.

A teacher told her class to compose a verse containing the words "analyze" and anatomy."

One bright pupil wrote—

"My analyze over the ocean,
My analyze over the sea,
My analyze over the ocean,
Oh, bring back my anatomy."

TO WHOSE protection are you going to leave them? Don't you like to feel that they should be as happy, as gay and as independent even when you are not there? But how? The answer is an Insurance policy with a sound and reliable Company—as the National Indian. The National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd. will protect them...will provide money for your family, even if you are a man of moderate means.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Managing Agents: MARTIN & CO. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies all Over India.

MNK 036.

THIS AGE OF TEA

World Drinks 1000 Million Pounds Every Year, Of Which Britain Alone Consumes About Half

If, as you read these words, you are lying in bed having an early morning cup of tea, you are not the only adult person with such a cup in your hand at this hour: 10,500,000 men and women in Great Britain will be doing the same thing as you, writes Victor France in the "News Chronicle".

If, as you read these words, the newspapers is propped up against the breakfast marmalade jar, and you are having your second cup of tea before rushing away to catch the train to your office, you are by no means exceptional: at this hour 27,000,000 other men and women will also be drinking tea.

Maybe you have postponed this reading until your cup of tea at 11 a.m. If you have, 3,000,000 other men and women will be drinking tea with you. Two years ago the number would have been only 2,400,000. The habit of mid-morning tea is growing.

You don't drink tea with your lunch, you say? No, but 15,000,-000 people in Great Britain do, and they do it every day of their lives.

Only 3,000,000 less people drink tea with their evening meal and as a night-cap before they go to bed.

Fewer people have tea in the afternoon than have it for breakfast: the difference is 1,500,000.

And what does all this amount to?

The answer can be given in many ways. Here are some.

5 Cups A Day For Man, Woman And Child

Every man, woman and child in Great Britain drinks an average of just over five cups of tea each and every day of their lives.

Every man, woman and child in Great Britain drinks approximately 10 pounds of tea every year.

Every British family buys about 38 pounds of tea between January 1 and December 31. Your own, unless an exceptional family, is one of them.

Between the lot of us we get through nearly 500,000,000 (think of it, five hundred millions) of pound of tea every year.

More than enough to balance three Queen Marys in the scale: more than enough, when placed in chests of the usual size, to make an unbroken road, two feet wide, from London to Alexandria.

Almost 4,000,000 tea chests, each holding about 125 pounds of tea, are swung into the bonded warehouses of London every year.

Most of the tea we drink comes from the East: a little comes from Central Africa's highlands.

Most of it is produced by British enterprise in India and in Ceylon, where the savings of innumerable British people, to the tune of over £100,000,000 sterling, are invested in the tea industry.

In Great Britain we prefer the teas of India and Ceylon to those of any other country. Almost nine of our annual per head consumption of about 10 pounds is grown in India and Ceylon, where it is tended, plucked, "made" packed and exported by the 2,000,-000 British subjects to whom the industry gives direct employment.

The other pound comes from the Netherlands East Indies: from Java and Sumatra, Holland's two great lands, south-east of Singapore.

China tea, we do not really care about: our consumption of it is negligible: about one per cent. of our total annual demand for tea. Not more than 80 years ago all the tea that we drank in these islands came from China: there was no tea anywhere else.

Although we drink about half the world's annual export of tea, this does not mean that our 500,-000,000 pounds are specially plucked for this market: nearly all the tea in the world comes into London, is sold here at auction, and then re-exported.

80 p. c. Consumed By British Empire

The world drinks, in fact, about 1,000,000,000 pounds of tea every year. This means that the pluckers of the world's tea gardens harvest something like 4,000,000,-000 pounds in the process of "making" (i.e. manufacture) a tea leaf loses about three quarters of its weight.

No one else in the world drinks tea on the same scale as we do. In Great Britain we actually consume something like 53 per cent. of the world's annual supply In the British Empire as a whole we drink about 80 per cent. of that supply, leaving a mere 20 per cent. for the rest of the world. They are content with it.

Next to ourselves the peoples of the Irish Free State and of New Zealand like tea best: they drink more than 7 pounds a head each year: more than the Australians, who have always, quite erroneously, been supposed to be the world's greatest tea drinkers. Nowadays they drink just over six pounds a head each.

America and Russia import enormous quantities of tea, but as their populations are so large, the per head consumption is not necessarily big. In America they import something like 90,000,000 pounds of tea every year. but they only drink three quarters of a pound each every year, as compared with our ten pounds.

It takes 100 Italians a year to drink a pound of tea among them so little do they care for it. The French are almost as bad; the Spaniards even worse. The Germans like tea, but it is too expensive for them nowadays: a pound of tea in a Berlin shop costs about seven shillings and sixpence to-day. Scandinavians are beginning to like tea; so are Dutchmen, who grow it.

Arabs dote on tea: they learned to drink it from the British soldier during the war, and the habit has spread throughout the Near East like a jehad.

But in spite of all this, very few people really know how to make tea. There is one right way and many wrong ways, and the right way is the easiest of all. This, according to all the experts, is the way to make tea.

First, choose a good tea. They say that any tea over about two shillings a pound is a good tea: i.e., it is economical in use and has a good flavour.

Then, fill the kettle with fresh water from the cold tap.

Warm the tea pot; and always use an earthenware pot if you can. Use one spoonful of tea for each person and one for the pot. As soon as the water boils furiously pour it onto the leaves in the pot. Do not, in other words, allow the water to boil for long or the tea will taste flat. Let the pot stand for at least five minutes. Then pour out your nice cup of tea.

That's all there is to it. Yet few people really bother to get the best out of this, our national beverage, which is, after water, the cheapest drink in the world.

RED TAPE ON DEATH'S DOOR

SAN FRANCISCO.

Faithful to Army "Red Tape" to the last, Major John P. Wilson, Retired, reported his own suicide to the military authorities in the regulation manner.

One of eight notes found by his body, which lay on a neatly-spread raincoat in a private room in his club, read:

"To Adjutant General of Army
Subject: Death.
I am this day shooting myself, due to ill-health.
Signed (etcetera)....."

Major Wilson was a Virginian, 60 years old.

WANDERING CHRISTIAN

Mr. Philip Lewis, Australian Missionary, has:

Travelled 280,000 miles;
Walked 75,500 miles;
Preached for 38 years;
Worn out nine walking-sticks;
Used nine Bibles;
Read the Bible fifty-two times;
Preached in churches of six separate sects.
Worn out ninty-five pairs of boots.

His inspiration—"Gipsy" Smith. His nick-name—the Wandering Jew.

MASTER YOUR LIFE
The NAVAROZI WAY
Remember, the only way it can be done is the NAVROZI WAY, known to sages who lived in this Mystic Land centuries ago. For ages together these Mystics of our past Glory, had demonstrated to the whole world that they possessed greater knowledge and a superior control over all obstacles in life. This they had done with the help of a simple but powerful force which is now called "Navarozi"—made simpler still by transmitting it into your life in an attractive locket.
Let Navarozi help you solve all your life problems. It will prove to be an astounding revelation to you—a force unseen, unfelt, mysteriously changing the course of events in your favour. Over 75,000 people men and women all over the globe have been benefited by this marvellous Power. If you often miss what your neighbour gets without effort, you need NAVAROZI help. Whatever your evil influence may be you will get health, happiness and success and lead a fuller life from the day you get one of these miracle Charms: For any further particulars write to-day for my free booklet of Inspiration—"Master Power"
NAVAROZI CHARM NO. 1.
Supplied in a neat and beautiful Silver case, Navarozi Charm No. 1 is specially decanted at the beginning and end of the Navaroz Day. Its powers are unfailing for ordinary transactions of life: Service, Promotion, Prospects and Profit. It is effective for 6 months. Rs. 3 only.
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NAVAROZI LODGE, Palli Hill, Bandra, BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Jamila, a girl of about ten, was in a state of utter collapse. She was beaten so mercilessly that there were marks of injury all over her body. She belonged to Ratnagiri. Her mother gave her away to a Mahomedan woman, for the consideration of a small monthly payment. This woman made the girl drudge and finding fault with her now and again used to beat her. The girl got desperate and broke away from her. She stood crying near a Hindu firm, and then....

Tulsi Tiddy was deserted by her father, after having placed her at the K. E. M. Hospital. Born in a small village in Kathiawar, she was brought up in an atmosphere of strife and hatred, her father having married another wife after her birth. Physically weak and mentally deficient she was one of the most unhappy children.

Shanta had the pluck to travel all the way from Nagpur to Bombay on her own without a railway ticket and without a pice in hand. She said she lived with a family but being ill-treated she was running away.

Mahdi's father was seriously ill. He went to the hospital, leaving his child alone. It was pathetic to see him waiting eagerly for his father's return, innocent of the fact that death had taken away his father from him for ever.

Then there are little Bhasker and Kamla and Noorjahan, saved from the gloom of destitution and distress—very cheerful and happy now. You will find them all in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga.

* * * *

PROPER PROTECTION

I am really thankful to Mrs. R. P. Masani, the Secretary of this Home, to have kindly taken me there and shown me round the place. It was a joy to see that the children, some of whose stories I have told you above and which one would simply shudder to hear, are now under proper protection and safe guidance of the workers of this institution.

It is pleasant to think that here these children have found not only food and shelter but also love and sympathy, care and consideration. Equally pleasant is the thought that the Home is sought for by the children who come from distant places such as Nasik, Bangalore, Belgaum, Malabar, United Provinces and Central Provinces. The cases of distress and poverty form the large number, but here and there were children who for various other reasons had drifted to Bombay.

Their health seemed to be all right generally. And with the various Municipal schools round about the place, the children get free primary education and those girls and boys who show an aptitude for higher studies are sent out to High Schools. One boy Babu Jinde has advanced to the Matriculation class. Three boys, Fakirappa, Gaya and Madhusing, have distinguished themselves by receiving scholarships and efficiency cards. Those who are too young to attend schools are taught stories and games in the Home. The girls have been taught singing and Ras.

An attempt has been made to teach the boys cutting out and sewing garments. Some are learning Carpentary and some work in the garden, the produce whereof is used for the children's meals. It is to the credit of the girls and boys that all the garments for the use of 160 children were made by themselves. The entire cleaning and washing is done by the children, and girls and boys over 8 years give regular hours of help in the Kitchen by turns.

SUBNORMAL CHILDREN

There is a class also for Subnormal Children, who are treated by Dr. Lalkaka, Psychiatrist, and carefully looked after by a special teacher, Miss Billimoria. These children have shown quite satisfactory progress in their personal appearance and behaviour as in tidiness, obedience, regularity and zeal to work, though in varying degrees. Some of them were difficult to handle as they were very self-conscious and emotional to start with.

Their experience gained in the working of this class has shown that although it is not possible to appreciably increase the original level of intelligence in the mentally deficient children, much can be done to impart training in a way that would enable their dormant intelligence to be utilized and developed to its inherent possibilities.

The chief aim of their education has been to develop and cultivate latent potentialities and to repress vices and faulty habits that they have already acquired. The children are taught through prayers, singing, musical drills, nature study, talks on personal hygiene and simple useful occupations such as sewing, knitting, paper cutting, corn cleaning, clay modelling, etc. The patient training has yielded good result. The children have been happier, more alert, more reasonable and more useful.

An effort has thus been made in the right direction to do in a small measure what has been a crying need for all these years, for which those in charge of this Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home surely deserve much credit. Mrs. Kamalabai Rao, the Lady Superintendent of the Home also is to be congratulated for maintaining an "Atmosphere of Smiles" there all around.

Of course, much remains to be done in the field of child protection work. And we hope our citizens will help this institution as much as they can, so that their aims and objects may be fully realized.

Children of the Association at play.

Workers of the Association at "attention."

His Cycle Feats

As one goes around the streets of Bombay one finds many a cobbler like the one whose photograph appears above.

* * * *

THE ROAD TO LAUGHTERTOWN

Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,
For I have lost the way!
I wandered out of the path one day,
When my heart was broken, my hair turned gray,
And I cannot remember how to play;

I've quite forgotten how to be gay,
It's all through sighing and weeping, they say.

Oh, show me the road to Laughtertown,
For I have lost the way.
Would ye learn the road to Laughtertown,
Oh, ye who have lost the way?
Would ye have young heart though your hair be gray?

Go learn from a little child each day,
Go serve his wants and play his play,
And catch the lilt of his laughter gay,
And follow his dancing feet as they stray;
For he knows the road to Laughtertown,
Oh, ye who have lost the way!

—Katherine D. Blake.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

A HEROIC DEED

A German aeroplane taking 200 passengers was flying towards America. It was night time some people were eating, some playing, some cracking jokes and some were sleeping.

All were happy but there was no music in the heart of only one Captain, for he had come to know through wireless that a furious storm was expected.

The telephone bell rang and an officer in charge of supplying food said, "Wind is becoming furious, and cups and saucers, and all things have been falling from the tables and are almost lying broken."

At that time, a man looked out of a window and his black cap was blown off. The captain sent wireless messages to all the wireless-stations but who would help at the dangerous time?

Suddenly there came two other officers and said that the left hand wheel had come to standstill and the right one was at its work. It was seen, there was some black thing which prevented it from working. The members of the staff of the aeroplane, got confused as to who would go and take it out. There was a boy who heard this, and he at once offered his services, because he knew if he died, 200 lives would be saved.

He was sent down. On account of too much cold, his head began to reel. After taking that black thing which was the cap of the man who had stood besides the window, he was taken up but cold had made him senseless. Through wireless, the tidings of his heroic deed was sent throughout the world. Every paper published in golden letters this news.

On the next day, the aeroplane reached its destination. Red Cross bus was there and carried that unconscious body. At that time thousands of Americans had assembled and all put off their hats to show their respect for this hero.

Indeed that country has every reason to be proud which produces heroic souls like this one.

—Sent by Bro. Jagu T. Butani.

* * * *

EPITOME OF BOTANY.

In our country Nature Study is very much neglected, both by young as well as old. Of all the studies that ever occupied the attention of human-beings the cheapest, the most delightful to the mind and invigorating to the body is the study of Nature. Every day we come in contact with plants, which we utilise for various purposes; but few amongst us care to know something about them.

A good deal of educational information about plants will be found in a booklet "Epitome of Botany." This little book contains very interesting information about roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits and seeds of plants. It gives examples of materials which can be obtained very easily by all. There is a list of plants in Gujarati and Marathi. Lists of the given Latin and Greek roots, etc., will enable the reader to understand more clearly the precise meaning of the terms derived from them. Further at the end, to test one's knowledge there is a list of questions on the material covered in the booklet. It is priced at 8 annas only and could be had of the compiler, Mr. G. A. Kapadia, Rothfeld Street, Fort, Broach.

* * * *

HERO FLIGHTS.

Here is an amusing game for a number of players. Place a wooden box or a stool in the middle of the floor. Get a board about four feet long and ten inches wide and place it across the top of the stool.

Ask three friends to help you and send the rest of the players outside the door. Two of your friends should hold the board, one at either end and the other should go out to blindfold one of the players.

When you call out "Ready" the blindfolded person is led into the room. Help him to climb up on the top of the board and instruct him to place his feet slightly apart. Then stand with your back to him and ask him to place his hands on your shoulders.

Your friends move the board up and down with the motion of a see-saw. At the same time you should bend your knees and bob up and down with the motion of the board. The sensation felt by the blindfolded person will be similar to that experienced by anyone flying in an aeroplane.

When the blindfolded player has enjoyed the flight he is allowed to remain in the room in order to watch the fun.

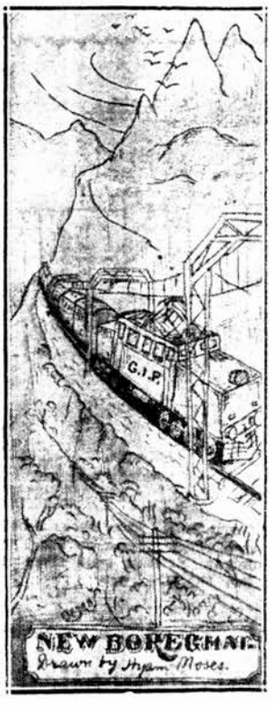
Sent by Sis. Premlata.

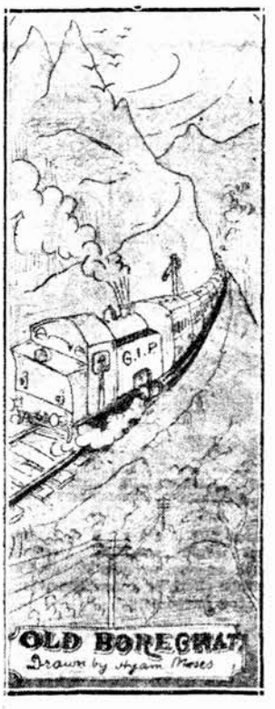
* * * *

BEHEADINGS

Behead what falls in winter and leave the present time.

Behead a sphere and leave everything.





Behead a vessel and leave a cereal.

Behead the entire and leave a cavity.

Behead a testament and leave not well.

Behead a part of a window and leave a maiden.

Behead a piece of furniture and leave an exclamation of pain.

Behead a low seat and leave an implement.

Behead a hurt and leave a part of human body.

Answer:—

S-now; B-all; B-oat; W-hole, W-ill; G-lass; C-ouch; S-tool; H-arm.

—Sent by Bro. Bhagwan Adhiya.

* * * *

WHAT AM I?

Invisible, yet never out of sight,
I am the centre of delight.
Without me, things could never be quite right,
And yet I'm second in the fiercest fight.

Can you guess what I am? If not look at the answer below.

Answer: The Letter I.

—Sent by Sis. Virmati Kalidas.

TONGUE TWISTERS TO TRY

Try to say these sentences very quickly several times running, without a mistake.

A cup of coffee out of a proper coffee pot is a capital cure for a porter's chronic cough.

The crowned king's round kinsman is kind.

—Sent by Bro. Perviz Kekobad.

* * * *

CORRESPONDENCE

I would have been very much pleased had Brothers Narsinham and Raman of Dadar come to meet me at the Khar Children's meeting on last Sunday, for I could reply to their enquiries and solve their difficulties better personally. They are welcome to come there even now of course, any Sunday at the Luxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, where the meetings are held regularly from 8 to 9-30 a.m.

We have a big stock of letters from unknown friends in West Africa lying with us, and we shall be glad to send them to any of our sisters and brothers interested in Pen-Friendship. Please let us know and the letters will be forwarded to you immediately. Let thus our bonds of friendship grow from country to country.

* * * *

"PUSHPA."

"Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" for September 1936 is ready. It is full of pictures and interesting reading matter as always. The specimen copies may be had by sending two annas stamps only to the Manager of the journal, 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. Its annual subscription is Rupee One only, and therefore you can see it would be cheaper and better for you to be its permanent subscribers.

Who have not yet joined the All-India Children's Association? Those who are enrolled already can win big prizes by getting others also to become Members or Companions of the Association. Children upto 12 years old can join as Members and boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can be enrolled as Companions.

Elders also wishing to be helpful to the Association can become either Associates or Patrons. Please send for full particulars and the enrolment form, stating your age, mentioning your address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage. Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

SPIDER'S PARLOUR

On a bank covered with moss and wild grasses, a small but determined lady spider is at work. She has tunnel to dig and a trap-door to make, and she doesn't want a centipede, a lizard or a wasp to eat her before she has finished.

She has been making tunnels for herself ever since her strong, fanged jaws were able to excavate the earth at all; but always she outgrew them, and this new one is a further enlargement of an old one. For the same reason, the trap-door at the opening has been changed from one the size of a pin's head to the neatly-hinged arrangement you see in Fig one.

Fig. one.

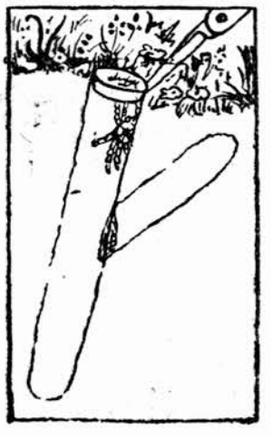


Fig. two.

A really first-rate piece of workmanship, this ! First, a few threads of web stretched across the open mouth of the tunnel and cemented together with moss and earth and a gummy juice from her mouth; then, the threads cut away all round except at one point, making the hinge; then the hinge strengthened, and there's the door!

As for the tunnel, not only has she lined it with silken thread spun by herself, but she has added a sort of emergency tunnel which would be immensely useful if somebody should come pushing in where they are not wanted. And presently when that impertinent individual with a pen-knife has done prodding and poking, it would give the finishing touch to construct a second trap-door at the opening to the side-tunnel.

The Humorist At Large

"I never did like tiger rugs any way!"

Sergeant (to raw recruit): "Whose idea's this?"
Recruit: "Not mine, sarge,—it's the wife's."

"Hullo, earthquake?"
"No, one of my clerks has just had a legacy left him!"

Prisoner: "Do you charge extra for meals in the bedroom?"

"Is that the laundry? Well, I wish you would send my washing back as soon as possible, as I'm rather short of a few sheets for escape purposes!"

"If you must grow those beastly sunflowers in your garden, you might at least train them to look the other way."

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World Has Progressed In Physical Education

Sir Robert Vansittart Points To Lessons Of Berlin Olympiad

Sir Robert Vansittart permanent Under-Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office and at present on a private visit to Berlin for the Olympic Games, granted an interview to Dr. Carl Wehner of the "Berliner Tageblatt".

Sir Robert stated that he came to Berlin expressly for the Games.

In Sir Robert's opinion there has been a steady progress in physical education and also in the physics of man. "I shall give you one instance," he said, "which astounded me most. In 1896, at the first Olympic Games, the American sprinter Burke won the 100 metres run in twelve seconds. At that time this was the best the "male human animal" could accomplish. To-day, forty years after, woman takes the same time in the very same event. This was the long view, let us take a shorter one. Cornes, our British runner, was successful in Los Angeles over the 1,500 metres and in Berlin he ended sixth; yet his time in Berlin was the very same that he won the gold medal in Los Angeles in! No doubt—man is getting physically more and more efficient. In the 90es, Fry at Oxford jumped about seven metres whereas the Olympic record established this time by the American negro, Jesse Owens, was 8.06 metres. I do believe that mankind is in the beginning of a new and healthier race. Let us hope that this wonderful and intensive training is kept up by people when they grow older so that it can exert a lasting influence on their physical condition. After all it is a satisfactory observation how quickly and fully whole nations take up the spirit of sports, such nations even to whom sports were comparatively foreign. I am thinking of Egypt, and the Philippines. Mexico has delegated rather a large team, and Brazil has shown some remarkable performances."

"As to Great Britain's Olympic fighters they don't seem to be quite up to their best, Sir Robert?"

"We are somewhat disappointed although we rejoice in the gold medal won by the New-Zealander Lovelock in the 1,500 metres. Our man, Wooderson, was favourised He beat Lovelock in every one of the last four meetings they had. But having sprained his ankle he did not even get into the final. However, I still hope that we shall be successful in some of the athletic events, especially in the 400 metres relay in which we have a number of wonderful sprinters such as Brown, Rampling and Roberts."

Where Germany Lacked

"Where there is light, there is shadow,—we say in German. Have you any critical observations, Sir Robert?"

"One minor incident that struck me. The organisation, even the management of the road traffic are simply unsurpassed. But I think the putting up of the results on the boards is sometimes rather slow. I am sure from a pure technical point of view it can be done quicker. You get very nervous waiting for the result when you have seen the event accomplished before your eyes."

Sir Robert pauses for a moment. Then:—"The Olympic programme perhaps seems to get a little extended. For example I do not really believe that an event like polo or pistol-shooting was included in the first meetings of this kind. I had a strong feeling of this sort of anachronism here where the analogy with the Greek Olympia is almost perfect. The Games roll on in the classical tradition and with the classical events, such as throwing the discuss and the javelin, putting the shot, and running. We behold the sacred flame burning on the altar, a Greek tragedy is played and the laurel wreath is put around the head of the victor. And next to it what do we see? Modern pistol shooting .....!"

Sir Robert Vansittart finds words in praise of the starters and their difficult task, and of the pretty young women in their becoming costumes And he smilingly remarks: "If there are honours to the best watcher I am sure I shall enter for them."

Love In The African Desert

friend except under the eye of her husband. It might, therefore, be possible for her to adapt herself to Arab standards, but, unless she were willing to live a life of rigid seclusion, or exceedingly hard work, according to the rank of her Moslem husband, she would be an outcast from two races.

The Sherifa of Wezzan was one of the few exceptions which prove that occasionally East and West can meet. She was an English governess in Tangiers and the story runs that the Cherif a chieftian of wealth and position, descendant of the Prophet Mohamed and consequently possessed of the "Barraka", a mysterious blessing which enables its owner to do what he chooses without danger of criticism, saw her leaning out of a window drying her golden hair in the sunshine. He is supposed to have stopped his horse there and then, and brought half the flower market to lay at the feet of this unknown hour, but, thereafter, his wooing proceeded on European lines. Eventually the English girl consented to marry him, but she made him take an oath that she should be his only wife While he kept it, I believe they were very happy and the blonde Sherifa did a great deal of good in that stony mountain zone, which has long been the Naboth's Vineyard of France and Spain, but as soon as she left

(Continued from page 1)

Tangiers she wore the veil and she lived as a native woman. She made friends with her husband's relations and became, eventually, an acknowledged authority among his people. To this day the villagers bless her for the doctors she brought among, them, and the women will remember the name of the white Sherifa because of the education and the hygiene with which she tried to ventilate their extraordinarily "stuffy" lives.

In The Harems Of Morocco

Morocco is one of the few semi-civilised countries in which the institution of the harem exists in the same form as it did in the middle ages. In tourist-ridden Fez, there are labyrinthine palaces where women are close-packed as sardines. A dozen sleep on the floor or on low, hard divans in the same room, and, to a foreigner, the inadequate cubic space seems to be strewn with feminity thick as a mown hay-crop. Many of these girls have been bought in the slave markets of the Caucasus, from where come the lovely, grey-eyed Circassian valued at £200 a piece, or of the Hedjaz. Sometimes the Pasha buys half a dozen sisters and marries but one of them. The others never see their lord. They have no hope of Motherhood and their cramped existence is confined to a corner of some over-crowded room, the windows set so high that they have no view of the freedom denied to them. Could any European woman endure such a life? Given a choice between the squalor of the Bedouin tent—where goats and camel foals invade the women's couch a coarse blanket spread on the sand—and witchcraft or death are the only cures for ill-health resultant on flailing sandstorms, fever, famine and fouled wells—and the close-packed idleness of blind, harem rooms I imagine that any European would prefer the former.

I have known two or three harem women who hailed from the other side of the Mediterranean. They were quiescent, because, after years of stagnation, they had lost all power of conscious volition. They chattered like magpies, ate voraciously and were completely shapeless. Sloth, moral, mental and physical, was their only recognisable attribute. They had probably once been pretty and their curiosity had been tempted by the false glamour of the East, which offered pearls, silks and ease instead of work in a coastal emporium! They got their trumpery jewel and, with them, a servitude which broke them so completely that they hadn't even the initiative for escape. They ceased to be individuals at all. After the few weeks during which they may have amused the Pasha nearly as much as his latest mechanical toy they become harem furniture, with no more rights than the other human animals who, condensed in a solid female mass—several hundred of them perhaps asked nothing but a share of the communal food. I remember that their eyes were like those of cod-fish!

The only European woman I have ever met in a Bedouin tent was English and she chose a bullet as the best way of solving an impossible problem. I learned nothing about her. While I was in camp she kept in the background. Her hair, which must once have been brown, was stained with henna to hide the grey, and she might have been anything over fifty, but the other woman assured me she was very young. "The sun hurts her," they said, "and Allah has made her delicate", by which they meant mad, but she was sane enough to steal my revolver while I was asleep and that was the end of a story whose beginning I shall never know.

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G. B. S. At Eighty

The World's Youngest Octogenarian

His biography tells us that George Bernard Shaw was born in Synge Street, Dublin, on July 26, 1856. It seems incredible. We note the date and tot up the figures a little dazed and a little sceptical, wondering if there can be any mistake. Four-score is a patriarchal age, an age that is associated with decrepitude and mumbling senility, a slippers—and—fireside age. And what has Shaw got to do with any of these things, Shaw whose cheeks retain the ruddy glow of health, whose eyes have lost none of their aquiline keenness, whose bodily vigour must needs find an outlet by long tramps over the Malvern hills, whose mind is all alive with intellectual energy, whose pen is the same flashing weapon that it was fifty years ago? Try as we may, we cannot succeed in picturing the 'enfant terrible' of our time as a Grand Old Man.

Advent In London

More than half a century has passed since the tall, good-looking, fiery-bearded young Irishman burst upon London with something of the force and brilliance of a meteor. At that time he was, so he has told us, excessively shy. He would walk up and down outside a house to which he had been invited before plucking up sufficient courage to go in. But to those who casually came in contact with him he appeared aggressive, provocative and supremely self-confident. It was his way of overcoming nervousness. At thirty he was virtually unknown; at forty he was famous. His earnings for the first ten years of his literary career amounted to less than £5, and he could have papered his bedroom walls with editors' rejection slips. He lived to become one of the most highly-paid writers of the day.

Shaw began his career as a musical critic. It was a job for which he had had no training and his work was merely that of cultivated 'dilettante.' But for liveliness, humour, colour and point, nothing like it had ever appeared before. Musical criticism, even at its best, is often a stodgy performance, but those early "Saturday Review" articles stand up sturdily to the most difficult of all tests; they can be read even by non-musical people for their sheer entertainment after the lapse of forty-five years. They make, as Mr. Ernest Newman said recently, the best that is being written by musical critics of to-day look third-rate. But this amazing young man was soon to become known to a wider public. His interests had no limit. The whole stage of human existence attracted him. Literature, drama, politics, social reform, education, municipal government—all these things occupied his lively intellect and inspired his ready pen. He had his share in the founding of the Fabian Society and became its ablest pamphleteer. He spoke, too, as well as he wrote, and on soap-boxes at street-corners and on platforms in draughty halls his rich Irish brogue was heard incessantly declaiming new doctrines and unconventional theories.

"I Am In Earnest"

From the beginning Shaw set out deliberately to shock and to irritate. It was, he believed, the only way in which he could penetrate the dense jungle of English middle-class Philistinism. "My case is really that of Rabelais over again," he said "in order to gain a hearing it was necessary for me to obtain the footing of a privileged lunatic with the licence of a jester. And all the time the real joke is that I am in earnest." It was the theatre, of course, that gave him his greatest opportunity. There by dint of his genius, he could make propaganda entertaining and reach those "respectable" people who would run a mile from a workers' meeting or a Fabian lecture. But even in the theatre he remained a journalist, with his interest in topical things, but a journalist so witty, so original, so full of resource that even the critics were forced to agree that his plays, which defied all the conventions and broke all the rules, were first-rate entertainment. And what was the theatre for, if it was not for that? The critics confessed that they were beaten and when Shaw, in his sixty-eighth year, gave the world "Saint Joan," a play that might have been a poet's play, they were compelled to admit that a man whom they looked upon as all brains had a human heart as well.

To-day the country of his birth associates itself with men of light and learning all over the world in sending him felicitations on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, writes Mr. M. J. MacM in the "Irish Press." No longer can he say, as he said years ago, with rueful cynicism, that "the word 'Shaw' conveys nothing to my countrymen save a well-known brand of Limerick bacon." His occasional irreverence may have shocked them and there have been times when they have winced under the lash of his tongue, but they have come to recognise and admire his genius and to appreciate his standing in the world of intellect. Nor have they forgotten how, at some vital and terrible moments of Ireland's recent history, when many who might have spoken were silent, the voice of Bernard Shaw, courageous and impassioned, rang out in fierce denunciation of barbarism and tyranny. But Ireland apart, Irishmen will join in saluting a very great man, a man who has waged incessant war against poverty and oppression, who has always been ready to defend the weak against the strong, who has ruthlessly exposed hypocrisy and corruption in high places, and who has never once lent the support of his pen to a mean or unworthy cause.

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CAREERS LAHORE

News From Far & Near

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA

Australia To Hold Its First One

The South Australian Twelve Square Metre Association has just arranged the first international yachting regatta to be held in Australian waters, to coincide with the South Australian centenary celebrations. It will take place near Adelaide during the last week of this year, and the events which include the Australian twelve metre championship, for a first prize of £100, are open to members of any recognised yacht club in the world.

£100 GOES BEGGING

Generous Jester's Test

Some time ago, the president of the Theosophical Society in Melbourne received a letter in "automatic writing". Pinned to it was a £100 note. Subsequently deciphered, the letter was found to promise another £100 note for the Society's funds if the identity of the writer could be discovered. "Surely", it added, "there is some psychic in the society who can find out". The Society now finds itself in urgent need of money. Clairvoyants and spiritualistic mediums have been and are working intensively on the letter. But, says Austral News, the £100 remains uncollected.

CHICKEN SEXING

Girl Starts New Career For Women

Miss Mavis Heath, one of Sidney's bright young people, is really bright. She has found a new career for women, and she is the first in the world to try it out. She has become a "chicken-sexer"; that is, she determines the sex of a chick while it is still in the egg. Sexing chicks at the rate of about 500 an hour places her among the men leaders of the art, and gains for her the distinction of being the highest paid girl of her age, at any rate in the southern hemisphere, with the exception of a few stage and film stars. Miss Heath is 19, is an attractive brunette, dresses to fashion, plays the piano, and earns at least £50 a week.

But, says Austral News, she did not learn her job from a correspondence course of twelve lessons. Chicken-sexing is a expensive and arduous study. Only a few reach the perfection of classing thousands of eggs with a minimum of mistakes. Miss Heath guarantees a 95 per cent accuracy. In Japan where the art originated and where its practice saves poultry farmers thousands of pounds, the leading expert sexes 1,100 eggs an hour. It requires a sharp eye and a supple touch. And students cannot be squeamish; while undergoing examination, they are required to dissect their chickens to prove their accuracy of judgment.

INDIANS IN JAPAN

A Young Promising Student's Early End

(From A Correspondent.)

TOKYO, July 26.

In the death by suicide in Sumida River in Tokyo on Friday, the 5th June, 1936, of Debi Prasad Sinha, a young promising student of 22, who had been studying rubber industry in Tokyo for the past one year, his brother Mr. K. B. Sinha and the Indian community in Japan, in particular, and his mother-country at large, have suffered an irreparable loss. A youth of extremely promising parts and of extremely charming manners, young Debi Sinha made a striking impression in the various associations and societies in which he moved in Tokyo, such as the Y.M.C.A., Japan Cultural Association, Asiatic Society, etc.

Miss Fritam Takhat Singh, B.A., B.T., Inspectress of Schools, Kapurthala State, who went to England to attend the World Teachers' Conference at Oxford in August, 1935, has just returned to India, after securing the Post Graduate Diploma from the London Institute of Education.

Mr. V. D. Iyer, Stenographer to Private Secretary to the Viceroy, who won the 1st prize (Gold Medal) for the second successive year at All-India Typewriting Contest held recently at 89 words per minute, thus breaking his own previous record of 84 words per minute.

The late Mr. Debi Prasad Sinha.

Extremely earnest in his studies, intelligent and quick in appreciation, modest and quiet in behaviour, much was expected of him when he would complete his studies of rubber industry in Japan and return to his native country of Bengal, to organize and develop this yet entirely new field of industry in India.

The late Debi Sinha's elder brother, Mr. K. B. Sinha, is a long resident of Tokyo and is married to a Japanese lady of an aristocratic family, her father, Mr. Kanji Nakamura, being the adviser to the Tokyo General Electric Co., Ltd., and one of her near relatives, Mr. Kentaro Arai, is at present Vice-President of the Japanese Privy Council. Mr. Sinha is now returning to India, with his wife and their young child, to deposit the ashes of his brother in the Ganges, according to ancient Hindu custom, and to devote the rest of his life for the service of the motherland.

DEAR OLD DADS!

Mr. George Hugh Isaacs, aged ninety-six, of New Bern, North Carolina, is delighted because his wife has given birth to a daughter! "Any man of my age has a right to be proud of an event like that", is his proud comment. But Mr. Isaacs is not the only man to become a father at so ripe an age.

The famous Salopian, Old Parr, is supposed to have had a son when past the century mark, but even more striking is the case of Margaret Krasiowana, of Konin Poland, who married Kasper Raycol, aged 105. They lived fourteen years together and had two boys and a girl Another record, not easily to be lowered, is that of Pierre Dejournel of Barja Vivarais, who was father of three children—one born in 1699, another in 1738, and the third in 1801! He married his third wife at 120 and died at 129. But the oldest human ever to be a parent must surely have been Nells Paulsen, who died in Upsala, Sweden, in 1907, at the age of 160 leaving two sons one 103 and the other nine.—"Tit-Bits".

HOLIDAY EXCHANGE OF SCHOOLBOYS

Accompanied by two teachers, twenty-eight Irish schoolboys have arrived in Berlin from Dublin in connection with the scheme for holiday exchange between the two countries. During their eight days' stay, the boys will be the guests of the German Government and will be taken on a visit to Dresden.

BEES USED AS NEWS CARRIERS

The fishermen of Dojo village in Chiba Prefecture. Japan, have used carrier pigeons for years to communicate news about the movements of fish to their bases.

Now they have been experimenting with bees instead, setting them loose about 10 miles from their home hives.

So successful have the insects proved that the fishermen intend to use them exclusively in future. —Reuter.

MR. MASEFIELD AND HIS ART.

Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, who gave a reading of some of his poems to the Liberal Summer School at Oxford last month, said: 'I have tried many things without making much success of them. I wanted to be a writer and I did not want to be anything else. I set my heart on being a writer and gradually attained the ability to set forth something of what I saw in my brain. Many people start writing in the belief that they will quite easily set down all that they perceive. I have found that that belief is not justified in my case. From my infancy I perceived things which I could not set down. I felt thwarted and defeated and could not achieve one-tenth or one-twentieth of what I set out to do."

GORKY MSS.

Important unpublished manuscripts have been found among papers left by Maxim Gorky, famous Russian author, who died on June 18 at the age of sixty-eight.

They include the 700-page manuscript of the fourth volume of his last novel, "Klim Samguin."

Gorky was working on this novel at the time of his death.

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The Time-Table Cryptogram of the Prisoner's Visitor

THE chief of the Albino police force ground the end of his cigarette into the ash tray. "You see, we are in a rather embarrassing position," he explained. "The prisoner is believed to be one of the Maldix mob and as our jail is very small and poorly manned, we are in terror of an attempt at a delivery. Accordingly, we take unusual precautions and when this young lady asked to see the prisoner the matron searched her. As nothing suspicious was found on her, she was allowed to interview the prisoner, closely watched by a couple of guards.

"After seeing the gangster at close quarters, the visitor said she had mistaken him for someone else and turned to leave. She took a handkerchief from her purse and in so doing dropped a timetable onto the floor of the cell. The guard returned it to her, but she said it was worthless and crumpled it up, throwing it into a corner of the cell.

"The over-cautious guard promptly retrieved the time-table and brought it to my deputy, who seeing some scribbling on the back of the time-table straightway presumed it to be some sort of secret communication and ordered the girl arrested. Now I fear we will be sued for false arrest for that maze of lines cannot possibly have any meaning."

Inspector Franklin Ferret, whose reputation as a cryptogrammatist had been the cause of his being summoned by the Albino police chief, studied the crumpled time-table. "Don't be too hard on your deputy," he advised. "This time-table does contain a cipher and a very clever one at that.

"Observe that this scribble is made up of a single continuous line which passes through the different time notations. Sometimes the line touches only the hour figure, sometimes only the minute part and at times the line goes right through the entire notation.

.138. 5.12.17 8. .36 8.56 .26 8.9. 12.
.38 .51.52.3 12.10.39 .53.31 .32 .28 5.8.
.31 .29.36 8. 8.27 .37 .22 .58 7.52.38
.26 5. 4.34 5.54 .23 .31 8. 12.31
.33 .52 .53 .56 12.32 .27 5. 8.
.33 5.53 .54 .28 4.57 6. .31 .29 12.39.26.32

'Now suppose someone were to have a clock which contained 12 letters in the place of the usual numerals and another 12 letters were placed in the spaces between the hours. This would give 24 letters that could be represented by the time notations on a time-table and by using the same number for the infrequent letters X, Q and Z, there would be a complete code. By tracing this scribbled line from figure to figure, the hidden message is revealed."

Because of limited space, it is impossible to reproduce the original time-table, but Inspector Ferret has copied down the figures as they were marked off by the erratic pencil line. Of course, in the original cryptogram there were no spaces between words, but spaces are introduced here to help the amateur detective solve the cryptogram of the intercepted message.

(For solution see page 56.)

Two Easy Tricks in Balancing

FEATS of balancing not only form an excellent test of everyone's skill along that line, but also indicate the degree of the steadiness of the nerves. Try these easy tricks:

To balance a deck of playing cards standing on end on the back of the hand proceed as follows:

Use the left hand for the balancing trick. An odd card is concealed in the right hand and fixed between the fingers of the left hand. The pack leans against the odd card. In removing the pack from the hand, take the extra card with the pack.

A small coin can be balanced on its edge on the rim of a drinking glass. To do this cut a piece of cork in the shape of a semi-circle. Make a small cut in the center of the straight side, and fix the coin in this cut. Then find two good-sized safety-pins, both the same size, and open them until they are perfectly straight, pin points in line with the heads. Stick them in the cork so that one comes each side of the coin.

Place the coin on the edge of the tumbler, so that one of the pins is on the outside and the other on the inside. You will find that the coin is held in a perfect balance.

The Cross-Word Puzzle

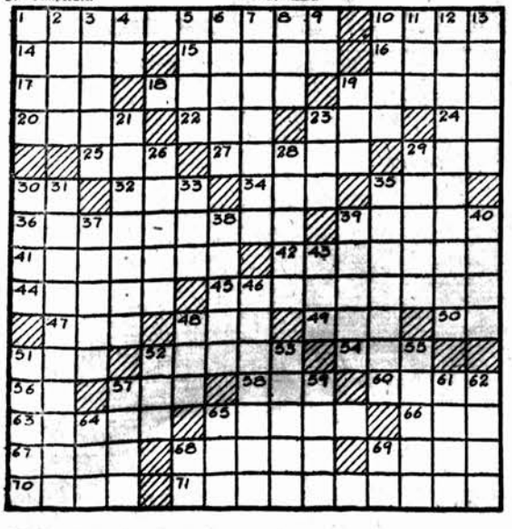
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—What tenor took over many of Caruso's roles after the latter's death: Giovanni ——— ?
10—Entangles.
14—Mountains in Turkestan.
15—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
16—On the sheltered side.
17—Small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.
18—Prick painfully.
19—Joint.
20—Fly aloft.
22—Member of an Algonquian tribe.
23—Evil.
24—Therefore.
25—Border of a garment.
27—Temperate.
29—Convert into leather.
30—Part of the verb "to be."
32—Precious stone.
34—Reclined.
35—Vehicle.
36—Connections.
39—What archipelago is the largest of island groups?
41—Marine plants.
42—Willow herbs.
44—What mountain chain contains the highest mountain in the western hemisphere?
45—What is the poetic name for Scotland?
47—Ancient.
48—Call of the crow.
49—A river in North Carolina.
50—Like.
51—Unit.
52—North American rails.
54—Pose for a portrait.
56—Chinese measure.
57—Domestic animal.
58—Negrito.
60—Feminine name.
63—What country owns Eritrea?
65—Tasteless with age.
66—Short sleep.
67—Subdivision of the constellation Argo.
68—Supporting pillars.
69—Title of courtesy.
70—Discover at a distance.
71—Who was the wife of Hector?

VERTICAL

1—Quantity of matter.
2—Female voice.
3—Non-Moslem subject of Ottoman empire.
4—Note of the musical scale.
5—Gains as clear profit.
6—Masculine name.
7—What is the capital of Nebraska?
8—Record of a ship's progress.
9—Pronoun.
10—Guardianship.
11—High priest of Israel.
12—What is the name for the eastern part of Rumania?
13—Threads introduced beneath the skin
19—Armed combat.
21—Entertained sumptuously.
23—Governor of a Turkish dominion.
26—Who was the first wife of Zeus?
28—Where is the Bank for International Settlements?
29—Claw.
30—Plane surface.
31—Members of a religious denomination.
33—Having a central position.
35—Pertaining to heat.
37—Long-handled spoon.
38—Masculine name.
39—What legendary king had the golden touch?
40—Affirmative vote.
43—Fondle.
46—Stayed for.
48—Folding bed.
51—Feminine name.
52—Declare.
53—County in Texas.
55—Pertaining to sounds.
57—Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?
59—In addition.
61—Reckless.
62—Part of a church.
64—Lofty mountain.
65—Transgression.
66—Child's name for father.
69—In Oriental countries, a title of respect



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next.)

LAST WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

For Sure and Safe
BIRTH CONTROL
The New Oxygen Contraceptive

Price Rs. 1/8 per tube
CONTRAFANT
For fresh supply and complete literature write to Anglo German Drug Co., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box No. 778, Bombay.

Maze of the Two Names

LITTLE brother and sister, with shining faces and happy in the knowledge that they have carefully studied their lessons, are eagerly on their way to school. They are not only anxious to recite their well-prepared lessons, but they have still another reason for getting to school so promptly.

Their mother, who often uses simple puzzles to entertain her two children, showed this brother and sister how they could combine the letters that spell their names in such a way as to make a very fascinating maze of line, as you see in the accompanying drawing. They are anxious to try out the puzzle on their schoolmates and see how many of them can solve. In the meantime, suppose you try to do so, yourself.

(For solution see page 56.)

MASTER LINGUIST

German Doctor Who Knows 270 Languages

Dr. Harold Schultz, one of the world's master linguists, now commands no fewer than 270 different languages, and at the age of 62 is studying another. "One's never too old to learn," he commented to an interviewer. Dr. Schultz has translated the poems and prose of fifty different nations into German. He is said to be the greatest living authority upon Oriental languages, of which he made a special study during the Great War. He carries on an extensive correspondence with people in all parts of the world and his home in the Elsheimer-Strasse at Frankfort-on-Main is often the meeting place of Somalis, Indians, Arabs, Persians, Afghans, South Sea Islanders and Maoris, as well as representatives of the great nations. Linguistic genius runs in Dr. Schultz's family, for his grandfather, a famous scholar, was master of twelve foreign languages, and an aunt had twenty to her credit.

LISZT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Special Memorial Week At Bayreuth

The 125th anniversary of the birth of Franz Liszt, the great pianist and composer, and the 50th anniversary of his death, are to be celebrated with a special memorial week of gala performances of his work from October 19 to 24 in Bayreuth. The Royal Hungarian Opera Company from Budapest is to present "The Legend of Holy Elizabeth" and their ballet company will dance three of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies in the Electoral Opera House. Choral pianofortes and orchestral performances of his compositions will also be given in the new Ludwig Siebert Hall, which is to be opened on September 26.

Pictorial Cryptogram of the Golfers

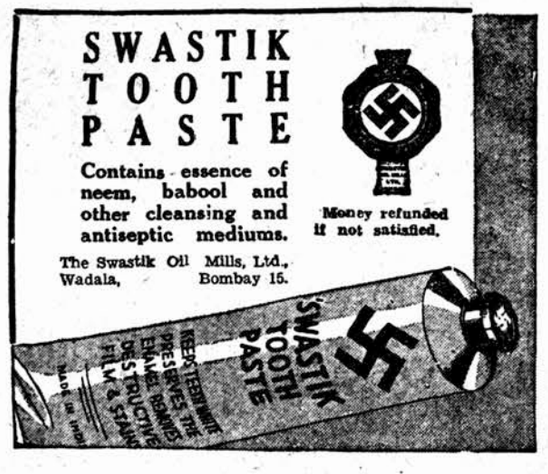
Yesterday was such a beautiful day that all Blinkville sojourned to the sunlit fields surrounding the historical little town. The vivid greens of the Smilax Country Club's golf course were turned into a kaleidoscope of color as the fair sex turned out to wield the niblicks and brassies.

To be sure, there was no many people on the course, that it was quite impossible at times to play the game. Not that this mattered much, for, to tell the truth, the greatest part of the crowd were merely visiting the course in the hope of being photographed by one of the news cameramen. These latter are always at hand, as the Smilax Country Club is composed of the cream of Blinkville society.

The Blinkvillers are mindful of an old English proverb, which you, too, can know, if you will solve the cryptogram formed by the citizens. Each figure stands for a letter, each group of figures for a word.

How quickly can you decode the proverb?

(For solution see page 56.)



Battle of the Toy Soldiers

THE sound of war drums echoes through Peaceful Valley. The great mobilization is on. From their dusty box in the attic, the blue-coated soldiers of the Billyboy army are mustered into the dazzling sunlight and rushed into hastily constructed trenches. Already the invading army puts in an appearance, transported in a big red cracker-box atop Sunnysam's shoulders.

And now the battle is on. With what resolute courage the disciplined ranks stand their ground while the cannon-balls work havoc among them. There are no better led soldiers in the world. Each of the two armies is formed into a solid square, but the Sunnysam square has 21 more men on each side than the Billyboys. The uneven contest cannot last long. Soon the Billyboy army is wiped out. However, an efficient Hospital Corps puts the men back on their feet again and the two armies unite in a grand review. They are formed into a single solid square with 51 men on a side.

How many men are there in the Billyboy army?

(For solution see page 56.)

The Puzzle Proverb of the Modern Co-ed

P----	-E-	R----
Y------	S-----E-	
--B-R-	J-T---	--T--M
STE------	---SE-	
---ME	H----	---H-S

Vera City is the star student of Alfalfa College and for a good reason. She never goes on dates, although she is considered very attractive. Late hours mean poor scholarship, according to this model co-ed who says the foundation of her success is a certain proverb which she has followed from infancy.

The 13 bricks in the lower part of the drawing contain words, some of the letters of which are given and the others are to be supplied by the puzzlist. When the missing letters are correctly supplied they spell out the proverb which is Vera's slogan in life.

In spelling the words of the two "balloons," the artist purposely "pied" the letters in each word, so that it is up to the ingenuity of the puzzlist to translate what the girls are saying. The definitions follow:

1. A dense shelly concretion formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks.
2. Nevertheless.
3. Dressed.
4. Annually.
5. Tales.
6. To go on board a vessel for a voyage.
7. The throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship.
8. A song of praise or gladness.
9. Furtive.
10. A small slender-bodied carnivorous animal.
11. A mint used in seasoning and soups.
12. Part of the body.
13. Objects of desire.

(For solution see page 56.)

DR. RUXTON'S CHILDREN

Aid Fund Reaches £200 Total

A fund organised in aid of the two daughters and baby son of Dr. Buck Ruxton, who was executed in May for the murder of their mother at his surgery in Lancaster, has now reached £200.

The fund has been organised by Mr. Fred Gardner, of Sun Street, Lancaster, one of Ruxton's solicitors, and executor of the doctor's will.

Most of the money has been received from people outside Lancaster, and sums vary from a shilling to over £20.

Problems for Puzzlists

MRS. AMELIA MEEF bought a basket of assorted fruits containing apples, oranges, plums and a few small melons. Just to satisfy her curiosity Mrs. Meef weighed some of the different fruits on her kitchen scales and here is what she found out:

1. An apple weighed four ounces and an orange weighed as much as a plum and an apple. A melon weighed five times as much as an orange and a plum. Five plums weighed as much as an orange and an apple.

What was the weight of a melon, an orange and a plum?

2. The sum of the number 15, written four times, is 60, of course. However, this number can be written four times in such an order as to make the sum 16,665. How is it done?

3. Here is a "catch" problem which nearly everyone fails to solve correctly by giving as the answer a number that is 900 too much:

Write down the number 1,020. Double it, add 10 and to the result add 40. To the final total add 10 more.

For some reason most persons will write the final total as 3,000, whereas it is 2,100.

(For solution see page 56.)

DANCING FOR RAIN

Sun dances, designed to appease the 'all-powerful' Sun God, and so end Western Canada's worst drought for 45 years, are being performed by Redskins on the Stony Indian Reserve near here.

Led by a ninety-year-old chief named Joshua Twin all the tribesmen have joined in the age-old ceremony.

A Summertime Charade

PERFECT summer weather has long been known to stir poetic fancy and this accounts for the puzzlistic odes that Pamela composes as she strolls through the park. The first and second of the missing words combine to form the last of the missing words:

"A gladsome sound bursts on my ***,
The robin's joyful song.
His mate upon the **** to cheer.
He sings the whole day long.
I often pause to listen to
This ******* bird's sweet lay,
And when his melody is thru,
I grateful go my way."

Conundrums

WHEN is it possible for a passenger on a ship to gather fresh eggs at sea?

2. What is the difference between running in front of a speeding motor car and a slice of bacon?

3. In what way are a man getting a ten-dollar bill changed and a mocking-bird alike?

4. What part of a horse can be found on every stalk of corn?

5. What kind of a fish would make the best aviator?

6. What kind of a pet is a form of griddle cake?

(For solution see page 56.)

Puzzle of the Beads

SIXTEEN beads, each bearing a letter on one side, are strung together in such a way that the letters form a puzzle in spelling that challenges the ingenuity of the puzzlist.

The beads are so arranged that the last letter of one word is the first letter of the next.

The puzzle is solved by starting at the bottom bead, which bears the letter R. Proceed upwards from bead to bead, writing a letter on each to make the last letter of the first the initial letter of the second word and so on until each bead is lettered, ending with the one bearing the letter A.

By using the right letters four words of four letters each are spelled. In addition, 10 of the letters spell twice the name of a dense, shelly concretion formed as an abnormal growth as prized as a precious jewel. What are the words?

(For solution see page 56.)

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST (Vadifalia, SURAT)
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NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Overheard in a seaside restaurant:—

"What are basking sharks?"

"Sunbathing landladies, old boy: sunbathing landladies!"

* * * *

"I'm going to kiss you for one thrilling, wonderful hour."

"Aren't you forgetting yourself?"

"Well, no. I dare say it'll be a certain amount of fun for me too."

* * * *

"What is a comet?"

"A star with a tail."

"Very good! Name one."

"Mickey Mouse."

* * * *

"It's raining cats and dogs outside."

"I know—I just stepped into a poodle."

* * * *

"My last round is all over the club", said the very inferior golfer to his caddie, suspiciously. "You didn't discuss it with anyone, did you?"

"No, sir," replied the caddie. "I crept straight 'ome and stayed in bed till I'd forgotten it."

* * * *

"Mother, what does dee-dee stand for?"

"Doctor of Divinity, my dear. Don't they teach you such things in school?"

"Oh, yes; but it doesn't sound right here."

"Read it out loud, dear."

"The witness said he heard the defendant say, 'I'll make you suffer for this, I'll be Doctor of Divinity if I don't.'"

* * * *

A man, who had lived none too happily with his wife, was dying, and lay perfectly silent with his eyes closed.

The wife, somewhat repentant, said: "John, you're going."

Of this John took no notice, but when, after a short interval, she said again, "John, you're going, but I'll soon come after you," he roused himself and, opening his eyes, remarked, "You stay here as long as you can!"

A blushing young woman handed the post-office clerk a telegram containing only one word, "Yes."

Wishing to be of help, the clerk said: "You know, you can send eight more words for the same price."

"I know I can," replied the young woman, "but don't you think I'd look too eager if I said it nine times?"

* * * *

After killing the first salmon one season, the owner of a fishery in Ireland proceeded to drink its health.

Not forgetting the ghillie, he observed: "Now, Pat, I'm going to give you a drop of real old whisky. Take that," he said, offering him a portion in the cup of a small flask. "It's twenty years old."

Pat took the whisky, and eyed it critically.

"Twenty years old!" he murmured. "Well, be jabers, it's very small for its age!"

* * * *

A family moved from the city to the suburbs, and were told they ought to get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a nearby dealer.

Shortly afterwards, the house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul while the dog slept. The householder went to the dealer and told him about it.

"Well, what you need now," said the dealer, "is a little dog to wake up the big dog!"

* * * *

Mrs. Swank bought a hall-stand which she greatly admired, having hitherto lacked this very necessary article. Whilst showing it off to a visitor, her little boy came in and forgot to remove his hat. Thinking to teach him a lesson, Mrs. Swank said: "John, what did I buy that hat-stand for?"

"For five and sixpence, at the second-hand shop," answered John, promptly, "but you said I wasn't to tell anybody."

Counsel: "And you were struck in the fracas?"

Witness: "No, sir. In the earhole."

* * * *

Caller at Telephone Office: "These flowers are for the 'phone girls."

Supervisor: "Oh, thank you, sir. You flatter our service."

"Flatter nothing! I thought they were all dead!"

* * * *

Teacher: "Who was Thomas a Becket?"

Pupil: "Thomas a Becket led a dissipated life and it took three nights to kill him."

* * * *

Mother entered the room and saw her small son in the process of putting a bandage round his finger.

"My poor child," she said tenderly. "How did you come to hurt your finger?"

"I hit it just now with the hammer," said the boy.

Mother looked surprised.

"But I didn't hear you crying, you brave boy," she said.

"No," replied the child, blandly, "I thought you were out."

* * * *

Pompous Man (visiting former employer): "You don't remember me, eh? Well, twenty years ago I was an office boy here, and you sent me out on a messenger and—"

Former Employer: "Yes, yes! And where's the answer?"

* * * *

Brown was a very light sleeper. One night he was obliged to stop at a hotel, and after much tossing and turning finally succeeded in getting to sleep.

Two hours later came a loud knocking on his door.

What's the matter?" he asked, sleepily.

"Package downstairs for you, sir, came a boy's voice.

"Well, let it stay there! It can wait until morning, I suppose?"

The boy shuffled down the corridor and after a long time Brown fell asleep again. Then came another knocking at the door.

"Well, what's up now?" Brown demanded.

"T'ain't for you, that package!"

* * * *

A party of tourists climbed to the top of a famous echoing mountain. There they saw an old man sitting on a rock, a telescope a yard long in his hands. Every few minutes he let out a series of loud shouts. The puzzled tourists listened and watched him for some time. Then they approached the old man and one of them asked:—

"Why do you keep on looking through your telescope and then calling as if you were hurt?"

The old man answered impatiently:—

"If you talk to me you'll distract my attention, and I'll lose my job I'm the echo for this hill."

* * * *

This story has just come from America. While Firestone, Edison, Ford and Burroughs were touring, a light and a tyre on the car went wrong. Mr. Ford went into a store and said to the proprietor: "What kind of lights do you have?"

"Edison," was the reply.

"And tyres?"

"Firestone."

"You may be interested to know that Mr. Edison and Mr. Firestone are in my car, and that I am Henry Ford."

As the man was putting on the tyre, Mr. Burroughs, who was well adorned with white whiskers, leaned out of the car, and the man, looking at him, said: "If you tell me you're Santa Claus, I'll crown you with this wrench?"

"You say Jake takes everything literally?"

"Yes, he was invited to a housewarming party and took along some kindling and a box of matches."

* * * *

Dorothy had been praying for a baby sister. Her mother, while reading the paper, exclaimed: "I see Mrs. Smith has a little daughter."

"How do you know that, mammy?"

"It says so in the paper, dear. 'Born on June 7th to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a daughter.'"

Dorothy thought a moment and then said: "I know what I'm going to do. I'm going to stop praying and start advertising."

* * * *

After a long spell of unemployment he obtained a job as a gas-meter collector.

He had just finished his first week's work, and with his pockets bulging with coppers he was imbibing in the local public-house.

"Hallo!" said a friend; "just drawn your first week's wages?"

"What," said the collector, astonished, "do they pay you as well?"

* * * *

"Why hasn't this job been done yet?" stormed the employer. "It's nearly a month since I told you to do it."

"I forgot, sir," answered the office boy.

"Forgot!" cried the employer. "Suppose I forgot to pay you. What would you say?"

"I should come and tell you at once, not wait a month and then kick up a fuss."

* * * *

Bill had been a pugnacious individual. A few days after his funeral his widow was hanging pensively over her front gate when a neighbour stopped to condole her.

"Poor Bill," she remarked; "'e'll be 'itting the 'arp with the hangels now."

"Not 'e!" said the widow. "More likely 'e'll be 'itting the hangels with the 'arp."

* * * *

"You broke off the engagement. What did she say?"

"'O-kay,' and transferred my ring to her right hand."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Modern Co-Ed: The words in the bricks are: Pearl, Yet, Robed, Yearly, Stories, Embark, Jetsam, Anthem, Stealthy, Weasel, Thyme, Hand, Wishes. The proverb is: Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. The balloons read: "How about a dance to-night, Vera?" and "No, I shall study instead."

Charade: The three words are: Ear, Nest, Earnest.

Toy Soldiers: There are 576 soldiers in the Billyboy army.

Cryptogram: The message reads: We have rented a room across the street. Run for this house as soon as shooting starts.

Bead Puzzle: The words are Reap, Pear, Real, Leap, Plea.

Conundrums: 1. When the ship lays to (two). 2. One is a rash thing and the other is a rasher. 3. Both are changing notes. 4. The ears. 5. A flying fish. 6. A crumpet.

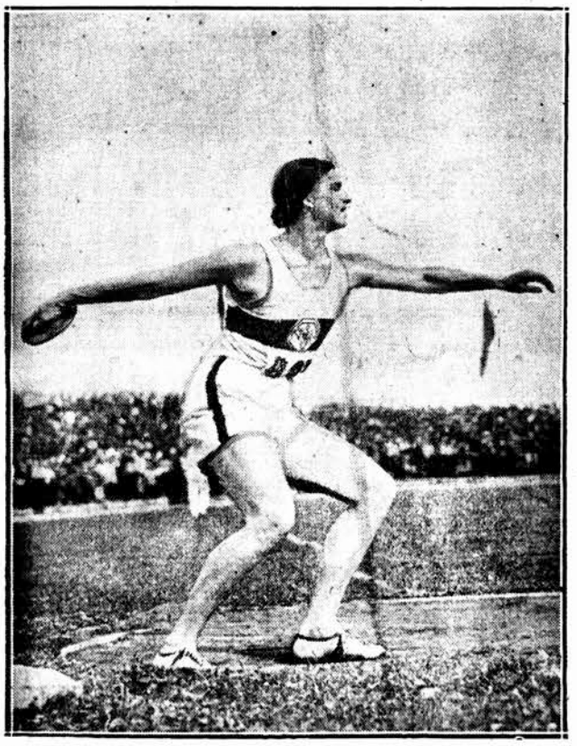
Puzzle Problems: 1. The weights of the fruits are: Melon, eight ounces. Orange, six ounces. Apple, four ounces. Plum, two ounces. 2. Write the number 15 four times, putting each of the figure one digits under each of the figure fives.

"Soles and Eels": 1. Solomon. 2. Teal. 3. Solar. 4. Steal. 5. Solemn. 6. Meal. 7. Soluble. 8. Heal. 9. Sold. 10. Deal. 11. Soliloquy. 12. Veal.

Cryptogram: The proverb reads: Keep good men company and you shall be of the number.

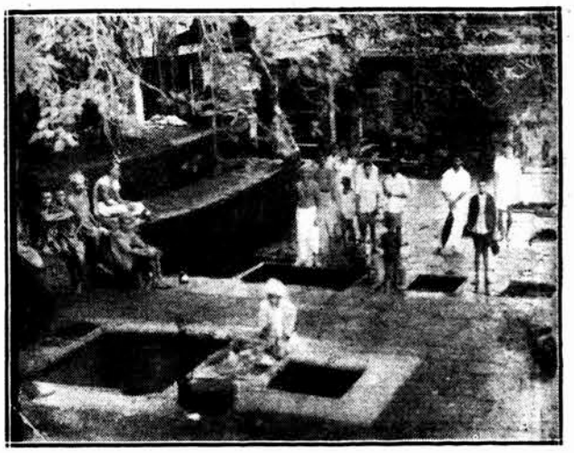
Maze of Names: The names of the two children are VIVIAN and WILLIE.

A Russian women's battalion marching past the reviewing stand in Soviet Constitution Day parade (Sovfoto).



Fraulein Gisela Mauermeyer, (Germany) winning women's discus final in Berlin Olympiad.

Miss Mastenbrock, Dutch swimmer (5), sets new Olympic record in women's 100 metres free style final.



Holy "Kunds" of Rajapur, in which spring water has made its re-appearance suddenly after 17 years, attracting a large number of pilgrims. (Photo by Mrs. Mai Ranade.)

Crowning ceremony for Jack Medica, American swimmer who won 400 metres free-style final in new Olympic record time of 4-44.5 min. Second was Uto, Japan (left) and third Markino, Japan (right).

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